

## Senators Voice Fears On NATO Expansion

Albright Makes Case For 3 New Members; Helms Sets Conditions

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright appealed for Senate approval of NATO enlargement on Tuesday, but senators raised an array of doubts and concerns that foreshadow a sharp debate ahead of a ratification vote next spring.

"We do not know what dangers may arise 10, 20, or even 50 years from now," Mrs. Albright told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in its first hearing on NATO's plan to accept Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic as members. "We do know that, whatever the future may hold, it will be in our interest to have a vigorous and larger alliance with those European democracies that share our values."

But senators, who will be asked to ratify enlargement only after NATO has signed letters of accession with each member in December, expressed a range of reservations, indicating that ratification, if expected, is not a certainty.

Most prominent were questions on the costs of expansion and how they will be shared, and on the alliance's future relations with Russia.

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, chairman of the panel, endorsed enlargement, with a condition: "We must embrace these democracies, and guide them, and show them away from their tragic histories of ethnic division and war," he said.

The United States, he added, is prepared to bear some costs, but only if the European members of NATO were "willing to fulfill their end of the bargain."

The administration has estimated the costs of enlargement at \$35 billion over 10 years, with the United States paying \$2 billion of that; some outside estimates are higher. Mrs. Albright said Tuesday that U.S. officials were working to agree on an estimate of costs by December.

Mr. Helms noted that last week, at an alliance meeting in Maastricht, Netherlands, some European governments voiced reservations about bearing the bulk of enlargement-related expenses.

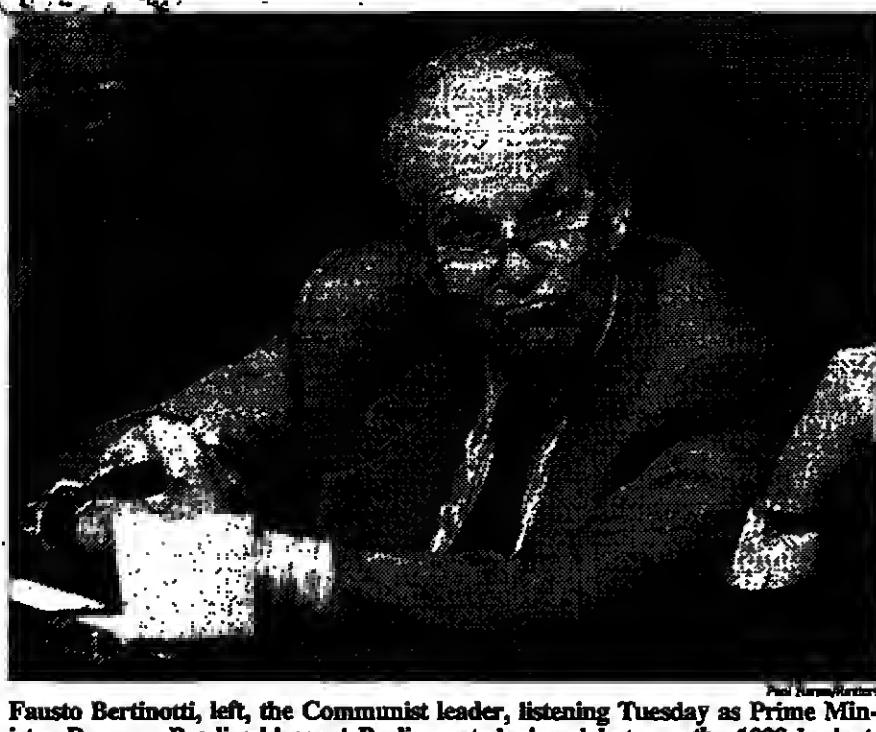
Ratification by the Senate, Mr. Helms told Mrs. Albright, "may very well succeed or fail on whether you can dissuade our allies of that notion."

The same point was made by the ranking Democrat on the panel, Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, who also supports enlargement.

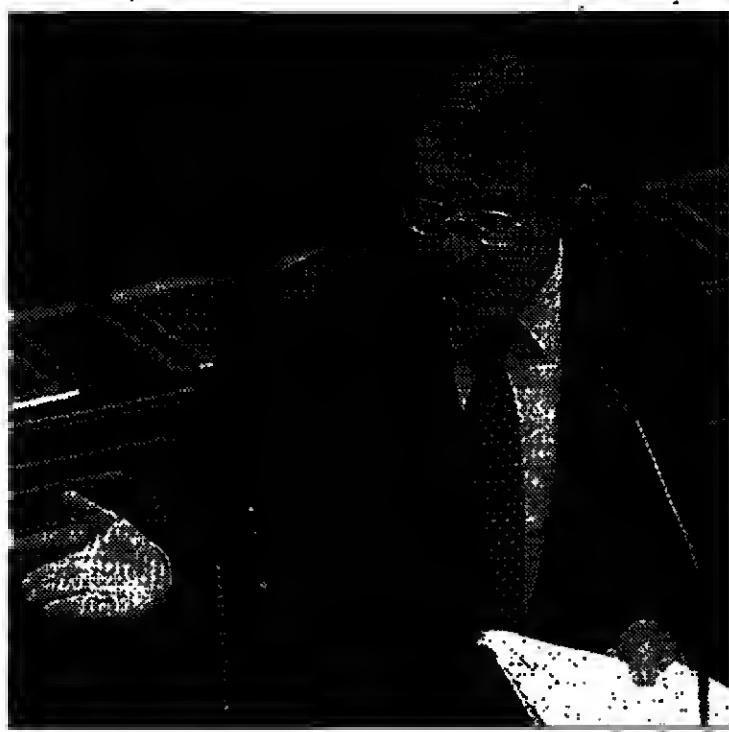
The Europeans, Mr. Biden said, "must step up to the plate and agree to bear their fair share" of costs.

This issue, he said, would raise a

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Fausto Bertinotti, left, the Communist leader, listening Tuesday as Prime Minister Romano Prodi addressed Parliament during debate on the 1998 budget.



## Prodi Makes Last-Ditch Bid to Save Government

With Euro at Stake, Communists Resist His Budget Cuts

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Romano Prodi appealed to his Communist allies Tuesday night not to derail Italy's chances of qualifying for European monetary union by bringing down the center-left government over proposed welfare cuts.

But the Refounded Communists, a small extreme-left member of the government's parliamentary majority, said it would vote against the government's 1998 budget proposal, including 5 trillion lire (\$2.9 billion) in welfare cuts that are deemed vital for Italy participation in EMU.

The Communist announcement, which effectively deprives the government of its majority and could yet trigger the collapse of the 17-month-old government, came after Mr. Prodi offered fresh concessions. He said he was ready to discuss welfare reform again with the Communists, as long as any changes to the 1998 budget did not put at risk Italy's ability to meet the terms of European monetary union.

Mr. Prodi did not resign on Tuesday, and was planning to meet with President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro to discuss the situation. Mr. Scalfaro was then expected to ask Mr. Prodi to explore prospects for a last-minute compromise that would avert a government collapse.

Fausto Bertinotti, the Communist leader, left the door slightly ajar to a deal by saying in his speech Tuesday that he was still awaiting "a signal" from the government. "I'm not saying it's take it or leave it, but the government must take into account at least one of our proposals," Mr. Bertinotti said.

Addressing Parliament on Tuesday, Mr. Prodi said that reforming the welfare state was "the last and indispensable step on our march toward Europe."

The government, he added, "cannot yield on this."

After stressing his achievements in making Italy eligible to launch the euro by pushing through deficit-reduction measures totaling 100 trillion lire (\$5 billion) and bringing inflation down to 1.4 percent, Mr. Prodi warned that "the Italians don't want to go back to continually shifting coalitions and unstable government."

If Mr. Prodi's government collapses, it would be the second in Europe to fall over issues related to monetary union.

Last May in France, the government of Prime Minister Alain Juppe was defeated in a vote that highlighted the public's resistance to sacrifices imposed in the name of the tough conditions contained in the Maastricht treaty on the single currency.

In Lisbon on Tuesday, the European

See ITALY, Page 8

## In Release of Sheikh, a Glimmer of Hope?

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Yasser Arafat joined hundreds of Palestinians on Tuesday in planting a respectful kiss on Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the returned religious leader of the Islamic movement Hamas, raising a possibility that for all the damage done by the failed Israeli attack in Jordan, there might also be opportunities.

The Palestinian leader, who was conspicuously absent when Sheikh Yassin arrived to a triumphant welcome in the Gaza Strip on Monday, went to greet the sheikh on a makeshift platform set up on a playground outside his house.

The image of the two men, one in the fatigues and head scarf of a guerrilla and the other in the robes of an

Islamic cleric, laughing and conferring, suggested that the major powers of Palestinian society — the Palestinian Authority of Mr. Arafat and the Islamic movement of Sheikh Yassin — could finally find common cause.

There were also reports that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, under attack for having approved an assassination attempt that backfired disastrously, was working through the American mediator, Dennis Ross, to arrange a quick meeting with Mr. Arafat, as early as Tuesday night.

"We are one people, we are one body and, God willing, we will not allow the conspiracies of the enemies to divide the Palestinian people," the 61-year-old invalid sheikh declared as Mr. Arafat held his paralyzed hand.

Mr. Arafat, for his part, declared that "no doubt" the release of the sheikh "strengthened the national unity, will make it more stable, more brotherly, stronger as a platform for the Palestinian people."

Before Sheikh Yassin's release, Mr. Arafat had been under heavy pressure from Israel and the United States to crack down on the infrastructure of Hamas, and the movement, torn between a relatively moderate domestic leadership and a militant leadership abroad, was threatening more attacks against Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

The release of the sheikh, however, raised hopes that Hamas would now have a leader with sufficient authority to speak for the entire movement. If he then

See ISRAEL, Page 8

## AGENDA

### All-Party Talks Get Under Way in Ulster

Full-scale negotiations on the future of Northern Ireland began Tuesday in Belfast as pro-British unionists and Roman Catholic nationalists seeking a united nation sat down with the British and Irish governments to try to find agreement on the future.

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, entered the discussions committed to achieving an end to British rule of the province. The unionist parties are equally determined to remain a part of the United Kingdom. Page 6.

### Campaign Measure Is Stymied in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two key procedural votes in the Senate on Tuesday failed to muster enough support to advance legislation aimed at revising campaign-finance laws. Backers of the main bill — co-sponsored by Senators John McCain, Republican of Arizona, and Russell Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin — have threatened to attach it to other bills pending in the Senate if they cannot pass it on its own.

### Page Two: An Ethiopian Midwife's Big Role

THE AMERICAS Page 3: Women Who Run New Hampshire

The Dollar			
	Tuesday 9 A.M.	previous close	
New York	1.7577	1.758	
DM	1.6225	1.6155	
Pound	1.2255	1.2185	
Yen	5.806	5.8011	
The Dow			
	Tuesday close	previous close	
+78.09	8178.31	8100.22	
S&P 500			
	Tuesday 9 A.M.	previous close	
+9.81	982.50	972.69	
Books	Page 11		
Crossword	Page 20		
Opinion	Pages 10-11		
Sports	Pages 20-21		
The Internet	Pages 4, 7		
The IHT on-line	www.ihtr.com		

## Bonn Set to Clear Funds For the Eurofighter 2000

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The German government is set to approve funding Wednesday for the Eurofighter, clearing the biggest outstanding hurdle to production of a 21st-century warplane for Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain.

Officials said Tuesday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had finally overruled objections from Finance Minister Theo Waigel and ordered 180 Eurofighters — nearly 100 fewer than originally planned but enough to satisfy Defense Minister Volker Ruehe.

Mr. Waigel had resisted the purchase at a time when he was trying to curb spending to ensure that the German budget qualifies for the single European currency.

But Daimler-Benz Aerospace, the German arm of the four-nation group that will build the plane, argued that the jobs and technological payoff were indispensable to the future

of the company and a German place in a European aircraft industry.

Another crucial factor in the Bonn's decision was the announcement this summer by the British government, Germany's main partner in the venture, that it would build more than 200 Eurofighters on its own if necessary, costing Germany millions in lost development expenditures. Prime Minister Tony Blair's decision meant that Bonn would see London garner the sole profit from the development investment unless the Luftwaffe also bought the plane.

The Eurofighter order promises significant industrial and political benefits for Europe's ambitions to strengthen itself militarily in the face of U.S. predominance in power. A prime payoff is jobs — probably more than 30,000 across Europe — linked to Eurofighter over the next decade. It will be the first combat plane in wide service in Europe that pilots will "fly by wire," depending on extensive computer assistance for maximum performance in difficult maneuvers.

The German decision will also help preserve the cohesion of Europe's defense industries, which are reeling from budget cuts and intensifying U.S. competition. The Eurofighter will enable allied governments to field a competitor for sales to NATO countries, including prospective new allies in Central Europe.

Lockheed-Martin of the United States is almost alone in the market with its upgraded F-16 Fighting Falcon. Although the plane's electronics make it a match for any potential foe, Luftwaffe pilots would prefer a "fly by wire" plane. The Eurofighter fits that bill. As a twin-engine, multirole plane, it also over-

Newstand Prices		
Andorra	10.00 FF Lebanon	11.3000
Armenia	12.50 FF Morocco	16.00
Belgium	1.600 CFA	10.00 CFA
Bulgaria	SE 5.50	12.50 FF
Canada	10.00 FF Saudi Arabia	10.00 CFA
China	1.100 CFA	1.700 CFA
Czechia	1.250 CFA	2.250 CFA
Denmark	2.800 Lire	1.250 CFA
Egypt	1.250 CFA	1.250 CFA
France	1.250 CFA	1.250 CFA
Germany	700 FF U.S. \$ (Eur.)	81.20



A shopper checking out a video camera Tuesday at an electronics store in Kuala Lumpur, the bargain hunter's paradise in Southeast Asia.

## A Currency Crisis Fire Sale

Malaysia and Thailand Offer Bargain Hunter's Paradise

By Thomas Fuller  
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Attention shoppers! The Southeast Asian sale of the decade is on! Buy now while supplies last!

Foreign buyers armed with a strong U.S. dollar in Malaysia and Thailand are getting unexpected bargains these days.

Retail outlets in Southeast Asia are loaded with goods that were stocked before the region's currency crisis erupted in July. Prices for many of these items — everything from video cameras and computers to suits by Givenchy — have not changed since then, making them quite a bit cheaper in dollar terms.

That prices in countries with a weakened currency are cheaper today in dollar terms is an obvious economic fact. But the real surprise for foreign shoppers is the value of imported goods.

A leather pair of British-made Dr. Martens boots, for instance, sells at the Sogo department store in Kuala Lumpur for 239 ringgit.

Before the crisis, when the ringgit was 2.52 to the dollar, that translated into about \$95.

But today the ringgit is worth 3.25 to the dollar, so the shoes cost \$74. A similar model in the United States retails for more than \$100.

"Most of the articles in the store are old stock," said Fanny Chai, a department manager at Sogo. "This is a good time to buy."

Retailers and suppliers in Malaysia have been loathe to raise prices after government warnings against profiting from the crisis.

A government official said Monday that retailers that wanted to raise their prices must prove the need to the Ministry of Trade.

The Justice Ministry says that 38 civil lawsuits filed since 1991 by Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos, as well as by former prisoners of war from the United States and the other Allied countries, are working their way

See BARGAINS, Page 8

## Japan War Veterans Now Speaking of the Unspeakable

By Sonni Efron  
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — With a quivering voice, Yutaka Mio, 83, told a Tokyo courtroom last week of the atrocities he committed as a Japanese military police officer in Manchuria during World War II.

"I tortured him by holding a candle flame to his feet, but he didn't say anything," said Mr. Mio, identifying from sepia photographs two Chinese prisoners he tried to force to confess to being Communist spies in 1941.

He told a three-judge panel that, despite doubts about their guilt, he handed the men over to the notorious Unit 731, where they died as human guinea

pigs in Japan's top-secret biological warfare program.

"I feel that I'm the one who murdered them," Mr. Mio said. He called on the Japanese government to

A French war crimes suspect, Maurice Papon, surrenders on the eve of his trial. Page 6.

apologize and pay \$826,000 to their bereaved families.

Dozens of Japanese veterans are at last beginning to unburden themselves of their war guilt, delivering confessional lectures and publishing books with such titles as "The Hell I Fell Into."

But Mr. Mio is the first to describe his atrocities in court, according to his lawyers.

Last week's legal scene was made possible by an extraordinary collaboration between Chinese who claim they were victims of Japanese aggression and a group of Japanese lawyers and activists who believe Japan has yet to shoulder full responsibility for its war crimes and so are helping their neighbors sue the Japanese government.

The Justice Ministry says that 38 civil lawsuits filed since 1991 by Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos, as well as by former prisoners of war from the United States and the other Allied countries, are working their way

See JAPAN, Page 8



## *In Ethiopia, a Midwife's Role Goes Beyond Babies*

**S**UCH EFFORTS over the past decade have helped Ethiopia slash its infant mortality rate — the number of deaths of children in the first year of life — from about 250 per thousand live births to 160. The government also has doobied its spending on health care and has placed greater emphasis on educating girls. But this East African country, which has one of the highest fertility rates in sub-Saharan Africa, is still a long way from its health care goals.

Foremost among the country's problems is a lack of health facilities; only 48 percent of Ethiopians have access to a clinic or hospital. This dearth means that poor prenatal care and routine childhood illnesses kill many children.

And the fertility rate itself — the average family has seven children — is a problem. Health experts say that the fewer children a woman has, the more likely it is they will survive.

It also does not help that sometimes girls here are as young as 12 when they have their first child. Forced marriages for preadolescents, combined with female circumcision, often cause crushing damage to both mother and child.

"When they are children, their bodies are not mature enough," said Sister Iqbal Mangha, administrator of a health center run by the Roman Catholic Church in the nearby town of Bushulo. "We have girls 11, 12, 13 here who have babies under their belt. Then she's producing babies every year."

Shymu Hama's close friend, is 26. She had her

"People in the rural areas are very interested in being assisted by their own people," he said. "If you give people a choice, they prefer the traditional birth attendant, who knows the culture and who knows them."

Authorities have said the series of quakes could cost more than \$1 billion in repairs to buildings.

Charges filed against her were dismissed in May 1996.

**UPDATE**

vice in Paris and the suburbs by about 50 percent.

A senior court judge in Athens on Tuesday ordered a stop to all tunneling work on the city's new subway system, saying the city's main thoroughfare, the center of the city's avenues was closed to traffic. (A)

virtually all employees of Norway's main airport will leave their posts on Wednesday, closing the airport for 30 minutes during rush hour in a protest strike. (A)

Canadian Airlines will increase its fares from 10 percent to 14 percent starting Oct. 15. (Bloomberg)

Europe	Today		Tomorrow		Tuesday	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algiers	10/17	6/9	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Amsterdam	29/18	15/09	30	16	30/15	16/09
Athens	34/15	5/1	29/10	6/40	30	16
Birmingham	29/17	17/05	27/10	10/04	29/18	10/04
Bombay	34/15	17/02	30	16	30/15	16/09
Boston	24/19	14/50	24	10	24/19	14/50
Brisbane	19/29	14/57	19	10	19/29	14/50
Buenos Aires	18/21	5/09	17/02	10/04	18/21	5/09
Bucharest	26/12	14/27	26	12	26/12	14/27
Copenhagen	12/25	15/09	15/10	15/04	12/25	15/09
Costa Del Sol	29/13	15/04	30	16	29/13	15/04
Dublin	19/11	12/50	17	10/5	19/11	12/50
Edinburgh	15/05	11/52	13/05	7/44	15/05	11/52
Helsinki	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
Hong Kong	26/11	15/50	26	12	26/11	15/50
London	21/16	11/52	18/16	11/52	21/16	11/52
Madrid	29/18	15/04	30	16	29/18	15/04
Moscow	29/18	6/45	30	16	29/18	6/45
Nairobi	29/18	15/04	30	16	29/18	15/04
Paris	19/11	12/50	17	10/5	19/11	12/50
Los Angeles	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
San Francisco	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
London	19/11	12/50	17	10/5	19/11	12/50
San Francisco	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
Seattle	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
Stockholm	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
Tokyo	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
Washington	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04
Yokohama	29/17	15/04	30	16	29/17	15/04



Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.com

Clear/Partly Cloudy

Rain

Cloudy

Windy

Snow

Hail

### North America

Very warm summertime weather will continue over the eastern U.S. through Saturday with lots of sunshine. Cooler in the Southwest with a few showers. Stormy and windy in the

### Europe

Partly sunny, windy and cool on Thursday in London. Paris and Berlin, too, will be windy with showers and thunderstorms late Friday into Saturday. Heavy downpours and high winds

### Asia








Sunny, but hot Thursday, Friday and Saturday are in the air over Asia. Thursday, Friday and Saturday are in the air over Asia. Thursday, Friday and Saturday are in the air over Asia.

Paris	1762	1360 s	1354	1265 s	1265 s
Prague	1853	1114 s	1097	1097	1097
Reykjavik	1872	1380 s	1400	1411 s	1411 s
Rome	1853	1114 s	1097	1097	1097
Stockholm	1872	1380 s	1400	1411 s	1411 s
Vienna	1853	1114 s	1097	1097	1097
Zurich	1872	1380 s	1400	1411 s	1411 s

Largest: 100-party cloudy, 0-cloudy, 40-flowers, 10-flowers, 1-1st, 1-2nd, 1-3rd, 1-4th, 1-5th, 1-6th, 1-7th, 1-8th, 1-9th, 1-10th, 1-11th, 1-12th, 1-13th, 1-14th, 1-15th, 1-16th, 1-17th, 1-18th, 1-19th, 1-20th, 1-21st, 1-22nd, 1-23rd, 1-24th, 1-25th, 1-26th, 1-27th, 1-28th, 1-29th, 1-30th, 1-31st, 1-32nd, 1-33rd, 1-34th, 1-35th, 1-36th, 1-37th, 1-38th, 1-39th, 1-40th, 1-41st, 1-42nd, 1-43rd, 1-44th, 1-45th, 1-46th, 1-47th, 1-48th, 1-49th, 1-50th, 1-51st, 1-52nd, 1-53rd, 1-54th, 1-55th, 1-56th, 1-57th, 1-58th, 1-59th, 1-60th, 1-61st, 1-62nd, 1-63rd, 1-64th, 1-65th, 1-66th, 1-67th, 1-68th, 1-69th, 1-70th, 1-71st, 1-72nd, 1-73rd, 1-74th, 1-75th, 1-76th, 1-77th, 1-78th, 1-79th, 1-80th, 1-81st, 1-82nd, 1-83rd, 1-84th, 1-85th, 1-86th, 1-87th, 1-88th, 1-89th, 1-90th, 1-91st, 1-92nd, 1-93rd, 1-94th, 1-95th, 1-96th, 1-97th, 1-98th, 1-99th, 1-100th, 1-101st, 1-102nd, 1-103rd, 1-104th, 1-105th, 1-106th, 1-107th, 1-108th, 1-109th, 1-110th, 1-111th, 1-112th, 1-113th, 1-114th, 1-115th, 1-116th, 1-117th, 1-118th, 1-119th, 1-120th, 1-121st, 1-122nd, 1-123rd, 1-124th, 1-125th, 1-126th, 1-127th, 1-128th, 1-129th, 1-130th, 1-131st, 1-132nd, 1-133rd, 1-134th, 1-135th, 1-136th, 1-137th, 1-138th, 1-139th, 1-140th, 1-141st, 1-142nd, 1-143rd, 1-144th, 1-145th, 1-146th, 1-147th, 1-148th, 1-149th, 1-150th, 1-151st, 1-152nd, 1-153rd, 1-154th, 1-155th, 1-156th, 1-157th, 1-158th, 1-159th, 1-160th, 1-161st, 1-162nd, 1-163rd, 1-164th, 1-165th, 1-166th, 1-167th, 1-168th, 1-169th, 1-170th, 1-171st, 1-172nd, 1-173rd, 1-174th, 1-175th, 1-176th, 1-177th, 1-178th, 1-179th, 1-180th, 1-181st, 1-182nd, 1-183rd, 1-184th, 1-185th, 1-186th, 1-187th, 1-188th, 1-189th, 1-190th, 1-191st, 1-192nd, 1-193rd, 1-194th, 1-195th, 1-196th, 1-197th, 1-198th, 1-199th, 1-200th, 1-201st, 1-202nd, 1-203rd, 1-204th, 1-205th, 1-206th, 1-207th, 1-208th, 1-209th, 1-210th, 1-211st, 1-212nd, 1-213rd, 1-214th, 1-215th, 1-216th, 1-217th, 1-218th, 1-219th, 1-220th, 1-221st, 1-222nd, 1-223rd, 1-224th, 1-225th, 1-226th, 1-227th, 1-228th, 1-229th, 1-230th, 1-231st, 1-232nd, 1-233rd, 1-234th, 1-235th, 1-236th, 1-237th, 1-238th, 1-239th, 1-240th, 1-241st, 1-242nd, 1-243rd, 1-244th, 1-245th, 1-246th, 1-247th, 1-248th, 1-249th, 1-250th, 1-251st, 1-252nd, 1-253rd, 1-254th, 1-255th, 1-256th, 1-257th, 1-258th, 1-259th, 1-260th, 1-261st, 1-262nd, 1-263rd, 1-264th, 1-265th, 1-266th, 1-267th, 1-268th, 1-269th, 1-270th, 1-271st, 1-272nd, 1-273rd, 1-274th, 1-275th, 1-276th, 1-277th, 1-278th, 1-279th, 1-280th, 1-281st, 1-282nd, 1-283rd, 1-284th, 1-285th, 1-286th, 1-287th, 1-288th, 1-289th, 1-290th, 1-291st, 1-292nd, 1-293rd, 1-294th, 1-295th, 1-296th, 1-297th, 1-298th, 1-299th, 1-300th, 1-301st, 1-302nd, 1-303rd, 1-304th, 1-305th, 1-306th, 1-307th, 1-308th, 1-309th, 1-310th, 1-311st, 1-312nd, 1-313rd, 1-314th, 1-315th, 1-316th, 1-317th, 1-318th, 1-319th, 1-320th, 1-321st, 1-322nd, 1-323rd, 1-324th, 1-325th, 1-326th, 1-327th, 1-328th, 1-329th, 1-330th, 1-331st, 1-332nd, 1-333rd, 1-334th, 1-335th, 1-336th, 1-337th, 1-338th, 1-339th, 1-340th, 1-341st, 1-342nd, 1-343rd, 1-344th, 1-345th, 1-346th, 1-347th, 1-348th, 1-349th, 1-350th, 1-351st, 1-352nd, 1-353rd, 1-354th, 1-355th, 1-356th, 1-357th, 1-358th, 1-359th, 1-360th, 1-361st, 1-362nd, 1-363rd, 1-364th, 1-365th, 1-366th, 1-367th, 1-368th, 1-369th, 1-370th, 1-371st, 1-372nd, 1-373rd, 1-374th, 1-375th, 1-376th, 1-377th, 1-378th, 1-379th, 1-380th, 1-381st, 1-382nd, 1-383rd, 1-384th, 1-385th, 1-386th, 1-387th, 1-388th, 1-389th, 1-390th, 1-391st, 1-392nd, 1-393rd, 1-394th, 1-395th, 1-396th, 1-397th, 1-398th, 1-399th, 1-400th, 1-401st, 1-402nd, 1-403rd, 1-404th, 1-405th, 1-406th, 1-407th, 1-408th, 1-409th, 1-410th, 1-411st, 1-412nd, 1-413rd, 1-414th, 1-415th, 1-416th, 1-417th, 1-418th, 1-419th, 1-420th, 1-421st, 1-422nd, 1-423rd, 1-424th, 1-425th, 1-426th, 1-427th, 1-428th, 1-429th, 1-430th, 1-431st, 1-432nd, 1-433rd, 1-434th, 1-435th, 1-436th, 1-437th, 1-438th, 1-439th, 1-440th, 1-441st, 1-442nd, 1-443rd, 1-444th, 1-445th, 1-446th, 1-447th, 1-448th, 1-449th, 1-450th, 1-451st, 1-452nd, 1-453rd, 1-454th, 1-455th, 1-456th, 1-457th, 1-458th, 1-459th, 1-460th, 1-461st, 1-462nd, 1-463rd, 1-464th, 1-465th, 1-466th, 1-467th, 1-468th,

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Weather.	Asia	Asia		Tomorrow	
		High	Low	High	Low
 Sunny	Almaty	25/17	74/61	27/12	69/43
	Bangkok	31/66	95/16	29/84	104/54
	Beijing	22/27	72/81	22/27	72/81
	Bombay	27/73	115/25	27/80	115/25
	Calcutta	31/66	95/16	29/84	104/54
	Colombo	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
	Dacca	29/60	60/67	29/60	60/67
	Delhi	29/60	60/67	29/60	60/67
	Guwahati	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
	Hong Kong	25/68	72/75	25/68	72/75
	Ho Chi Minh	27/80	93/33	27/80	93/33
	Imbabura	24/53	104/34	24/53	104/34
	K. Lumpur	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
	Kuala Lumpur	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
	Manila	25/68	72/75	25/68	72/75
 Sunny	New Delhi	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
	Phnom Penh	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
	Prague	22/27	72/81	22/27	72/81
	Rangoon	27/73	115/25	27/80	115/25
	Seoul	17/62	43/58	17/62	43/58
	Singapore	27/73	115/25	27/80	115/25
	Singapore	27/73	115/25	27/80	115/25
	Taipei	25/77	59/66	25/77	59/66
	Tokyo	22/27	115/25	22/27	115/25
	Vientiane	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
North America		43/59	43/59	35/71	75/93
 Sunny	Albuquerque	25/68	72/75	25/68	72/75
	Boston	17/62	54/68	17/62	54/68
	Chicago	22/27	72/81	22/27	72/81
	Dallas	27/80	103/31	27/80	103/31
	Denver	14/51	31/47	14/51	31/47
	Detroit	22/27	101/31	22/27	101/31
	Houston	23/74	71/78	23/74	71/78
	Los Angeles	29/69	71/78	29/69	71/78
	Memphis	21/70	103/31	21/70	103/31
	Minneapolis	18/64	31/47	18/64	31/47
	Newark	21/70	101/31	21/70	101/31
	New York	21/70	101/31	21/70	101/31
	Orlando	21/70	101/31	21/70	101/31
	Philadelphia	21/70	101/31	21/70	101/31
	Portland	14/57	54/68	14/57	54/68
 Sunny	San Francisco	22/27	72/81	22/27	72/81
	Seattle	14/57	54/68	14/57	54/68
	Vancouver	14/57	54/68	14/57	54/68
	Washington	22/27	101/31	22/27	101/31
Latin America		22/27	72/81	22/27	72/81
 Sunny	Buenos Aires	29/71	94/98	29/70	128/32
	Lima	21/64	52/71	20/59	21/70
	Rio de Janeiro	29/71	101/31	29/70	128/32
	Sao Paulo	29/71	94/98	29/70	128/32
	Valparaiso	29/71	94/98	29/70	128/32
	Santiago	21/70	94/98	14/57	35/57
Oceania		22/27	72/81	22/27	72/81
 Sunny	Auckland	14/57	94/98	17/62	128/32
	Sydney	23/74	94/98	22/27	14/57
Business Tel No:					
 Sunny	Almaty	25/17	74/61	27/12	69/43
	Bangkok	31/66	95/16	29/84	104/54
	Beijing	22/27	72/81	22/27	72/8







## BRIEFLY

into debt bondage upon their arrival toiling in garment sweatshops, restaurants and other businesses to pay off their smuggling fees.

About 100 of the Golden Venture passengers were returned to China; a dozen were taken in by Latin American countries, and most of the rest were granted asylum, paroled into the United States for humanitarian reasons or otherwise released from custody.

Early this year, 53 still remained in detention. But all were freed following a decision in February by the Clinton administration to let them pursue their claims while living with sponsors under federal supervision.

KABUL — The Afghan opposition alliance said Tuesday that it had recaptured the strategic town of Hairatan, on the border of Afghanistan and the former Soviet republic of Uzbekistan, from the Taleban Islamic militia.

"Our forces captured Hairatan in an operation this afternoon," an alliance spokesman said by telephone from the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif.

No comment from the Taleban was available in Kabul. But a Pakistan-based Afghan press agency quoted Taleban sources as saying that the Islamic militia had left the town Monday night. The Taleban, which controls about two-thirds of Afghanistan, took Hairatan about three weeks ago.

The town was the main border crossing between northern Afghanistan and the ex-Soviet Union until Uzbekistan closed it following a previous Taleban advance in the area in May. (Reuters)

## Presidential Favorite Tied to Slush Funds

Mr. Roh admitted that he had accumulated a political slush fund, saying the money was used to "help carry out state policies smoothly." He and another former president, Chun Doo Hwan, are in prison after being convicted of mutiny, treason and corruption.

Mr. Kang accused Kim Dae Jung of receiving much more than the 2 billion won he got from Mr. Roh.

Waving photocopies of vouchers and bank checks, Mr. Kang said New Korea had discovered that Mr. Roh had given another 630 million won to the opposition leader.

"He is a design as presidential candidate and voucher for public and legal judgment," Mr. Kang said, calling on state prosecutors to investigate the case.

### ■ Koreans Resume Air Talks

South and North Korea resumed aviation talks Tuesday and removed a key stumbling block, clearing the way to open their skies to each other's flights, Seoul officials said, The Associated Press reported.

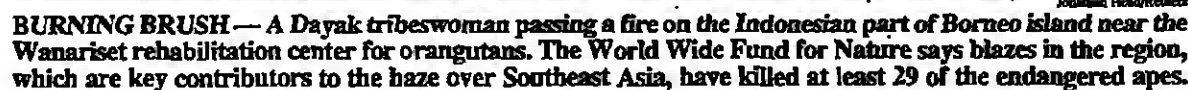
North Korea agreed last year to open its airspace to all countries' airlines. The annual savings are expected to exceed \$125 million as airlines will be able to fly shorter routes by no longer having to avoid the area. North Korea is expected to gain \$5 million a year in overnight fees.

But aviation talks between Seoul and Pyongyang stalled because of differences over communications and other key issues.

The breakthrough Tuesday came in a meeting in Bangkok when Pyongyang accepted Seoul's demand that air traffic control towers of the two sides communicate through surface telephone lines crossing their border, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The North had insisted on using satellite connections, as it tends to avoid direct communications with the South.

Seoul and Pyongyang remain technically at war, as they have never signed a peace treaty ending the 1950-53 Korean War.



## Decades of War Keep People Peering Inward

## Decades of War Keep People Peering Inward

to the mentally ill. "Anything you can get away with, you do."

Sociologists note that there was a sense of personal isolation among Cambodians before the country was dragged into the Vietnam War. But Cambodians and interested outsiders hope that if a long period of peace ever returns, a sense of common morality may be nurtured.

Willem Van De Put, project director of IPSEK, a community mental-health program, hopes that in coming years village chiefs, traditional healers, monks, teachers and others can again become useful parts of society.

But the task is monumental, especially after the Khmer Rouge, which purposefully obliterated all aspects of traditional Cambodia.

The Maoist revolutionaries emptied the cities and herded people to the countryside to work as slaves in the rice fields. Families were separated and children indoctrinated to betray their parents. Schools were closed and intellectuals executed. Monks were killed or disrobed and pagodas used as death camps.

More than a million Cambodians, perhaps as many as 2 million, out of a population of 7 million, died of starvation, overwork, execution or illness.

Mr. Van De Put said people were taught to think only of the revolution, with the result that they learned to think only of themselves—to survive. Today, they still do not trust each other.

Little was done in the decade after the

Khmer Rouge fell to reconstruct all that was destroyed, leaving people uniquely vulnerable during a material boom of cash and growth in the early 1990s.

After years of isolation and Communist economic policies, the international community poured billions of dollars into Cambodia to hold elections in 1993. A rich elite quickly developed, but the vast majority remained desperately poor.

After the elections, members of both parties in the coalition government took their pockets from dubious business dealings like casinos, drug trafficking, logging and money laundering.

And the July coup by Second Prime Minister Hun Sen against his co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, represented yet another setback in the efforts to heal a war-torn psyche.

"It's a violent, lawless, free-producing," said Robert Clarke of the American Friends Service Committee. "A lot of fear interferes with normal community process."

An anesthesiologist, Keo Bony, said that the fighting in July, followed by looting by Mr. Hun Sen's victorious troops, undermined the belief that Cambodia had become part of a larger international community.

"We really are like the frog in the well," said Miss Keo Bony, one of 20 doctors and nurses who abandoned patients at a hospital during the fighting to join her family and protect her home from looters.

The frog in the well, according to the popular Cambodian story, believes he is alone in the world, that the sky is limited to the small circle of blue he can see from his pool and that he is the only one that matters.

**SINGAPORE**—Rain fell in a burning region of Indonesia on Tuesday, Singapore glimpsed its first hazy sky in two months and local authorities predicted Southeast Asia's choking smog would not get any worse.

But the smog closed the airport at Langkawi, a Malaysian holiday island, and the Antara press agency reported that fires sweeping through the Indonesian part of Borneo island had destroyed 510 houses over the weekend.

The early morning rain, reported by residents in a town in Indonesia's Sumatra Province did nothing to help visibility or remove the thick smell of smoke from the air.

But the meteorological department in Jakarta forecast more rain over the town, Jambi, and other parts of Sumatra over the next few days, Antara reported. (Reuters)

## Mongolia Aid Deal

**TOKYO** — Donor countries and international organizations pledged \$250 million Tuesday in a new aid package for Mongolia, in a strong message of support for its market economy reforms, officials at an aid conference said.

The figure was \$40 million more than the minimum sought by the World Bank and Japan, which shared the direction of a one-day meeting of the Mongolia Assistance Group. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala of the World Bank said. The group comprises 20 states, including the United States, Russia, China and South Korea, as well as six international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Union and the Asian Development Bank.

"This aid package shows a strong support for the Mongolian government's program, particularly its efforts to stabilize the economy," Mr. Okonjo-Iweala, co-chairman of the meeting, said at a press conference.

The package for 1998 was significantly higher than the \$212 million package for 1997.

(Reuters)

### *For the Record*

**Robert Einhorn**, deputy U.S. assistant secretary of state for nonproliferation, was holding talks in Beijing ahead of a U.S.-China summit meeting at the end of the month that is expected to clear the way for U.S. nuclear exports to China, officials said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

**Ryutaro Hashimoto**, prime minister of Japan, will visit Saudi Arabia from Nov. 7 to Nov. 10, the government said Tuesday. The talks are to focus on Japan's oil supplies and other bilateral issues. *(Reuters)*

**Surya Bahadur Thapa**, the leader of a small royalist party, took over Tuesday as Nepal's fourth prime minister in

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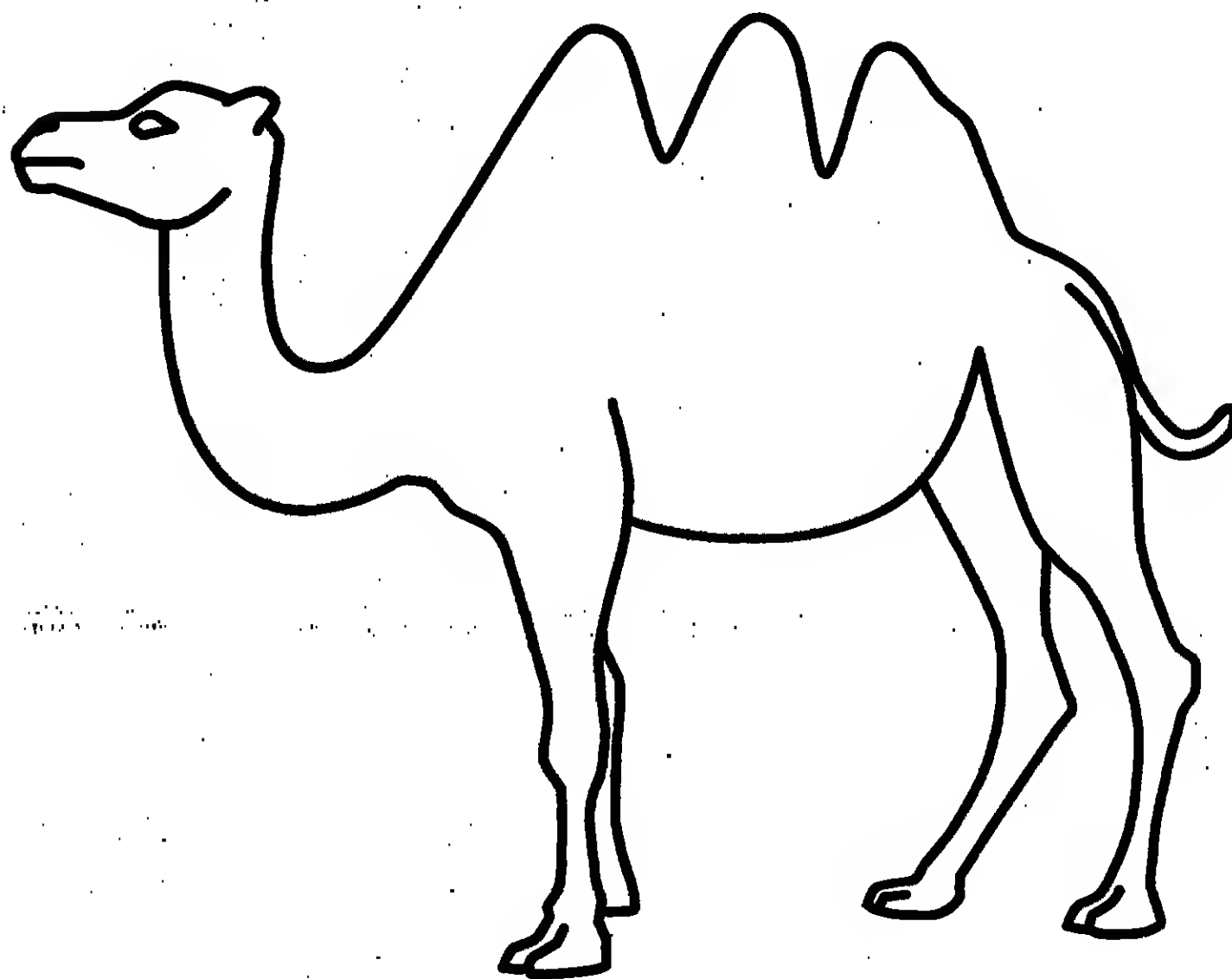
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## EUROPE

## Nazis Sent Swiss \$2 Billion in Looted Gold, Jewish Group Says

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A study issued Tuesday by the World Jewish Congress concludes that Nazi Germany looted at least \$8.5 billion in gold from 1933 to 1945 and for the first time estimates the amount — nearly a third — that came from individuals and private businesses rather than central banks.

The report also estimates that more than \$2 billion of the privately owned gold ended up in Swiss banks.

"Switzerland would now have to pay some \$2 to \$3 billion to compensate for taking in looted gold," the report concludes, much more than Swiss banks have so far indicated they would be willing to contribute to funds to benefit survivors of the Holocaust and their heirs.

The World Jewish Congress has been pressing Switzerland to release more information about its Nazi gold holdings, and the report, drawn from recently declassified documents mostly from the Federal Reserve System and the U.S. Treasury, is clearly aimed at increasing that pressure.

"This has descended into something of a legalistic argument," Elan Steinberg, director of the congress, said Monday. "But the question I think is whether it is ethical for Switzerland to hold on to this money whatever the legal considerations."

A study issued by the Clinton administration this year came up with similar estimates of the amount of looted gold Nazi Germany seized during the

war and sent to Switzerland and other nations for safekeeping or to pay for war matériel. It also concluded that "monetary gold" — gold stolen from central banks — had been intermingled with "nonmonetary gold," or gold taken from individuals, and, in some cases, tooth fillings of Holocaust victims.

The administration is already pressing other nations to turn over \$68 million in gold to a survivors fund. That figure represents the last of the gold still under the control of the Tripartite Gold Commission, set up after World War II to return looted gold to Europe's central banks.

The \$68 million is a tiny fraction of the gold distributed by the commission, but before it can be used for a survivors fund, nations with claims on gold lost during the war must renounce those claims.

The World Jewish Congress report may place more pressure on Swiss banks to make restitution payments, a term that the banks themselves have refused to use. Instead, the banks have contributed to survivors funds created in Switzerland.

The largest of those funds requires approval in a national referendum, and Swiss officials have declined to set a date for the vote for fear that the measure could be defeated.

## ■ Central Bank Offering Allowed

The Swiss Parliament gave the go-ahead Tuesday for the central bank to donate 100 million francs (\$69 million) to a fund to compensate Holocaust victims and their heirs. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

The Council of States, or upper house, decided that the Swiss National Bank was allowed to make the donation without authorization from a national referendum.

The central bank will add the money to a Holocaust compensation fund containing 170 million francs given by private banks and industry. It was set up to ease criticism that banks were sitting on millions — if not billions — in Jewish assets.

According to Swiss National Bank figures, it bought gold worth 1.21 billion francs — at World War II era prices — from Nazi Germany's central bank. The Swiss bank estimated last year that it had earned 20 million francs in profit from gold dealings with the German bank during the war era.

## Vichy Official Surrenders Before Trial

The Associated Press

BORDEAUX — Maurice Papon arrived at a French prison Tuesday to surrender on the eve of his Nazi-era war crimes trial.

Mr. Papon, 87, a former police supervisor in the Bordeaux region, is the highest-ranking official of the pro-Nazi Vichy government to face trial on complicity in the persecution and deportation of Jews.

He arrived at the prison at 5:15 P.M. in a gray sedan accompanied by a police convoy. He was required by law to turn himself in by 6 P.M.

Mr. Papon was to spend the night at the prison, then file a request in the morning to be free for the remainder of the trial.

Earlier Tuesday, he lashed out at French judges and the media for concocting a "prefabricated" trial that falsified history.

In a statement issued by his lawyer, Mr. Papon condemned judges and the media, and he called the trial "a masquerade unworthy of a law-abiding state."

Mr. Papon, a former budget minister under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, condemned the trial for disregarding the conclusions of an honor jury of leading members of the French resistance and historians of the period that had found him not guilty of the charges.

## ■ Police Union Apologizes

France's main police union acknowledged and begged forgiveness Tuesday for the role of officers in rounding up Jews for deportation to Nazi death camps under the Vichy government, Reuters reported from Paris.

"The SNPT recognizes that French police officers were accomplices in the deportation of Jews during the occupation," Andre Lefant, head of the National Union of Uniformed Police Officers, known by its French abbreviation, said in a letter to leaders of the 750,000-member French Jewish community. "Those who committed the ignoble were not only a minority," he said. "For them, we beg forgiveness."

## Building a New Berlin

With an Eye on Past, Present and Future, Germans Debate the Architectural Frenzy

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Berlin sometimes seems unable to shake the impression that it is no more than Europe's biggest construction site: a cacophony of traffic and cranes, a snarl of pumps and earth-movers gouging the foundations of what is supposed to be a glittering metropolis to greet a new millennium.

But beyond those images, a less obvious debate confronts planners and architects with a question that could be asked only in a land so burdened by its past: How do you build a new Berlin without either reviving — or seeming to deny — history?

"This discussion could only take place in Germany," said Werner Sewing, a sociologist from Technical University here.

The debate is not just about relics of the Third Reich — like the building in the former East Berlin that once housed Goring's Air Ministry, set to become a new Finance Ministry when the government and Parliament start moving here from Bonn in two or three years.

The discussion also encompasses geometric Communist-era architecture that elsewhere might be torn down on aesthetic and environmental grounds. It even reaches back to the baroque grandeur of the Berlin Palace, destroyed by the Communists after World War II, forcing planners to decide whether to destroy the past to escape it, or recreate it so as not to forget it.

"We lack a considered approach to buildings that are linked to the dark parts

of our history," said Klaus Wagenbach, a Berlin publisher. "We tend simply to clear historical stumbling blocks out of the way."

That possibly explains why, eight years after its fall, barely a few hundred yards of the Berlin Wall still exist — and then only in out-of-the-way corners of the city. And Hitler's bunker — closed to the public last fall because of an unmarked grassy mound near the frenetic construction of the Potsdamer Platz.

But nowhere is the debate over the past more divisive than in the Schlossplatz in the former East Berlin, a wide open space at the other end of Unter den Linden, Berlin's best-known boulevard, from the Brandenburg Gate. This vast space was dominated for centuries by the Berlin Palace, which was partly destroyed by Allied bombing in World War II and then obliterated by the East German Communists in the early 1950s. In its place came the Palace of the Republic, a huge concrete-and-glass edifice designed as monument to socialist advance.

But it was more than that for East Germans. "Everything that there was not in East Germany, you could find there," said Peter Strieder, a senior city official overseeing Berlin's development. "This was where people came for entertainment, pleasure, life."

It was also choking with asbestos, to the extent that, said Barbara Jakubec, a high-ranking city planner, it will have to be gutted over the next two years to remove toxic substances that are unacceptable in a reunified Germany.

And then what? "If we pull down the Palace of the Republic, we will be doing the same thing to a monument as the East Germans did to the Berlin Palace," Miss Jakubec said.

Morever, many East Germans, seven years after reunification, are still prickly about the perceived superiority complex of West Germans and sensitive to Western suggestions that life before reunification was third-rate.

"The argument that the palace doesn't have architectural quality means to Easterners: You weren't good enough," Mr. Strieder said. "People resist that."

Some suggest that the facade of the Berlin Palace should be rebuilt with a modern structure behind it. "Disneyland," Mr. Strieder said dismissively, "a Potemkin facade."

Equally, though, Miss Jakubec said, you "can't put a department store" on the historical heart of the city, still defined by opera houses and museums, cathedral and churches.

The question is only one of many in a vast project of urban renewal. Here, two cities that had grown apart in four decades of Cold War division are supposed to be fused as one over the next five years. Even to create modern services, he said, is costing a fortune: \$6 billion for the water supply, \$4 billion for the telephone and \$2.5 billion for electricity and gas supply and garbage removal. Road, rail and canal connections to the rest of the country will absorb more than \$40 billion in public money. Private investors are pouring some \$16 billion a year into construction projects.

"The transformation to modernity is going ahead at a blistering pace," Mr. Strieder said.

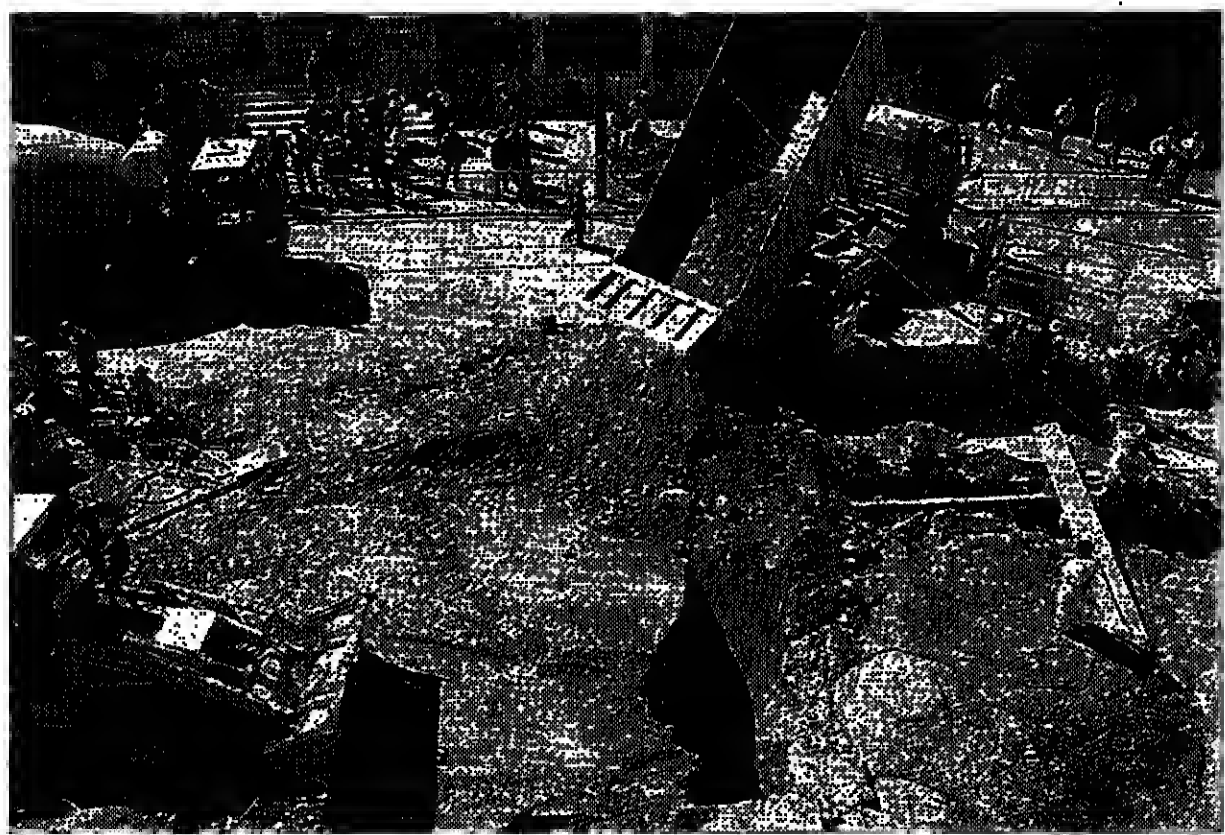
At Miss Jakubec's offices in the former East Berlin, a scale model of the projected new city is laid out across most of the ground floor, existing buildings marked in white plastic, new or projected edifices in brown wood. In many areas, the two colors are evenly balanced.

At the Potsdamer Platz — a supposed bridge between East and West — huge buildings commissioned by Sony and Daimler-Benz claw for the sky. With some fanfare at a recent topping-out ceremony, a latticed steel dome was placed atop the former Reichstag building that is to house the German Parliament from 1999 — an architectural expression of the future's absorption of the past.

Some projects are less advanced, paralyzed by division. Fifty-two years after World War II, no one seems able to decide on the form of a tribute to Marlene Dietrich, let alone the shape of a memorial to victims of the Holocaust. In all probability, the government's move here will be delayed until the year 2000, some officials said.

Even today, architects debate what the connotations of new government offices should be: Could solid designs be misinterpreted as the monumentalism of Albert Speer's creations for Hitler?

A reason for such debate, some say, is that after years of division Germans have yet to absorb their history into a common perception of the past. As Mr. Wagenbach put it: "East and West still have contrary understandings, or at least a different knowledge, of German history."



HUNGRY GODS — A truck filling a gaping hole Tuesday that opened up along an Athens avenue as a tunnel for the city's new subway is bored beneath it. A judge ordered a halt to tunneling after shopkeepers demanded that the construction company prove it was not endangering their property. A kiosk was swallowed over the weekend.

## Now the Hard Part: All-Party Talks Begin in Ulster

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Full-scale negotiations on the future of Northern Ireland began here Tuesday, with deeply entrenched opponents eyeing each other over an ideological chasm.

It was the first time since the creation of the Northern Irish state in 1921 that pro-British unionists and Roman Catholic nationalists seeking a united nation sat down with the British and Irish governments to try to find agreement on the future.

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, entered the discussions committed to achieving an end to British rule of the province. The unionist parties were equally determined to remain a part of the United Kingdom.

The IRA has been observing a ceasefire since July 20, clearing the way for Sinn Fein to join the peace talks.

Sinn Fein is one of eight political parties participating in the talks. The Reverend Ian Paisley's pro-British Democratic Unionist Party and the UK Unionist Party are boycotting them because of Sinn Fein's participation.

While Sinn Fein asserted that it was committed to ending the Northern Irish state, Gary McMichael, leader of the Ulster Democratic Party, vowed Tuesday that Sinn Fein would be "dragged kicking and screaming" into the real world.

He said the IRA's 30 years of terrorism had not succeeded in smashing the union. "We are certainly not going into these talks to be talked out of the union by Sinn Fein," Mr. McMichael said.

The Northern Ireland Political Development Minister, Paul Murphy, said Monday night that the government did not expect miracles, but he believed the

talks had a real opportunity of healing historic divisions. "It is important for people to be clear that nothing is ruled out and nothing is ruled in in negotiations," he said.

Talks are to begin simultaneously on three key issues — the internal government of Northern Ireland, Anglo-Irish relations and relations between the British-ruled North and the Irish Republic.

Mr. Murphy said that all parties would have their own agenda, but that the important point was that nothing would emerge without consensus, backed by a referendum and Parliament.

Sinn Fein said Sunday that it had one goal: End British rule and unite Ireland. "Sinn Fein is not going to the negotiating table to strengthen the union — we are going to the negotiating table to smash the union," the party's chief ne-

gotiator, Martin McGuinness, said at a rally. He said negotiating with the unionist parties was not Sinn Fein's prime concern.

"The key player we have to negotiate with is the government," he said, referring to the British. "We are bringing a message to them that it's time for British rule to end."

In an attempt to soften the effect of his words, Sinn Fein on Monday made public part of the opening address by its leader, Gerry Adams. He said the party was "absolutely committed to democratic and peaceful methods of resolving problems" and its objective would be "to achieve through dialogue among the Irish people an agreed Ireland."

London and Dublin have set a May deadline for concluding a political settlement on the province's future.

## Tories Begin Conference With Therapy

Reuters

BLACKPOOL, England — The annual conference of Britain's Conservative Party turned into a mass therapy session Tuesday as party members confronted the reasons for their crushing election defeat five months ago.

Rank-and-file members reserved their loudest applause of the first conference session for the new party leader, William Hague, and his predecessor, John Major, when they attributed their party's defeat to years of infighting among its members of Parliament.

Mr. Major, whose six and a half years as prime minister were marred by repeated bloodletting over Europe, was greeted with a loud "No" when he suggested that perhaps he was responsible for the May 1 election rout at the hands of Tony Blair's Labour Party that ended 18 years of Conservative rule.

"Reform the party, back William Hague, rediscover the art of working together, fight every seat for every vote — or fight one another and lose elections," Mr. Major said.

The same theme was taken up by Mr. Hague, who is hoping to mend the party's wounds over Europe by letting Conservative members of Parliament vote according to their conscience if and when the Labour government decides to join Europe's planned single currency.

"I know why we lost," Mr. Hague said. "I am sure many of you do too. So let's not mince words. People thought we had lost touch with those we always claimed to represent."

"Our parliamentary party came to be seen as divided, arrogant, selfish and conceited," he said. "Our party as a whole was regarded as out of touch and irrelevant. That is the truth of it, and we have to come to terms with it."

It was an important speech for Mr. Hague, 36, who knows he must win the affection of his demoralized, cash-strapped party before he can shake up its organization and develop policies that might help it win re-election.

An opinion poll this week said only one in five Britons were satisfied with his performance, and a sizable minority of Conservatives withheld their endorsement of him in a ballot conducted this summer. Although Mr. Hague was backed by a margin of 4 to 1, only 180,000 out of 400,000 ballots sent to party members were returned.

## Communists Set a Clash With Yeltsin

Reuters

MOSCOW — The opposition Communists, raising the stakes in a battle with President Boris Yeltsin, said Tuesday they would seek a no-confidence vote in Parliament against the government because of its "disastrous" attempts at economic reform.

The decision put the Communist-led State Duma, the lower house of Parliament, on course for a showdown with Mr. Yeltsin, who has hinted he will dissolve the chamber if it does not stop dragging its feet and enact laws aimed at reforming the economy.

"A radical wing has taken over the Russian government and put the country on a disastrous course," the Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, said.

Asked whether he feared that Mr. Yeltsin would dismiss the Duma, Mr. Zyuganov said: "If new elections are held, opposition in the new Duma would be 10 times stronger."

Mr. Yeltsin, in a radio speech Friday, accused the

Duma of blocking economic-reform efforts and, in a veiled threat that he might dissolve Parliament, said his patience was running out.

The Communists ignored both the threats and some signs of compromise during crisis consultations on Monday.

Mr. Zyuganov said 146 Duma deputies had signed a petition to put a no-confidence motion on the chamber's agenda and that it would be submitted for discussion within a week.

The Communists' anger over the economy coincided with a warning by the Russian Red Cross that the living situation was "catastrophic" in Russia and three other former Soviet republics. The Red Cross said many people could die this winter of poverty and cold.

The Communists' defiance also increased the risk of a confrontation in which Mr. Yeltsin could dissolve the Duma, although there is no immediate danger of that, and there is still plenty of time for the Communists to avoid a showdown.

## British Red Cross Rejects Gift From 'Diana' Publisher

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Red Cross announced Tuesday that, after consulting with the family of Diana, Princess of Wales, it would refuse any donation from the publisher of a biography of her for its campaign to abolish land mines.

Other charities pursuing the same end said last week that donations from the biographer, Andrew Morton, would be rejected outright. But the Red Cross had been discussing a contribution with the publisher of "Diana, Her True Story — In Her Own Words," the revised version of Mr. Morton's 1992 best-seller.

Mr. Morton outraged Diana's family last week

by revealing that she was the main source for his book.

The British Red Cross said in a statement, "After much consideration, the society feels that being associated with this book would not be appropriate and has decided to withdraw from all negotiations."

A spokeswoman for the publisher, Michael O'Mara, had no immediate comment.

Mr. O'Mara had defended the decision to rush the edition into print after Diana's death in a Paris car crash on Aug. 31, saying "history demanded it" because "Diana would never be able to speak for herself again."

## FIGHTER: Bonn Is Set to Clear Funds for Warplane

Continued from Page 1

shadows Sweden's Gripen, a small interceptor, and France's Rafale, whose future is clouded by uncertainties about government support.

Eurofighter's future with the German Luftwaffe still depends on final approval by the Bundestag, but officials said that the same combination of pressures — work for the German aerospace industry and a continuing European industrial alliance in this sector — was expected to provide backing for the project when it comes to a vote next month in Parliament.

Even with last-minute adjustments in the number of planes and the size of Germany's share of the manufacturing, a German order will preserve the

initial consortium: British Aerospace (37.5 percent), Daimler-Benz (30 percent), Italy's Alenia (19.5 percent) and Spain's CASA (13 percent).

The same consortium built Tornado, the first multinational European warplane and a success in the Gulf War. Both planes, however, have been economically problematic. The Eurofighter will have cost an estimated \$75 billion, almost double its original price tag for the program. By the time it goes into service in 2003, it will be almost a decade late; the plane has been renamed "Eurofighter 2000" to reflect the new target date for deliveries.

Last month, problems were discovered with the software that replaces the pilot in tricky maneuvers; these will reportedly cost \$75 million to fix.

## BRIEFLY

## Irish Foreign Minister Resigns

DUBLIN — Foreign Minister Ray Burke resigned from Parliament on Tuesday, dealing a severe blow to Prime Minister Bertie Ahern's minority coalition government.

Mr. Burke, 54, co-chairman of the all-party Northern Ireland peace talks, had already been embroiled in a saga over his acceptance of a 30,000 punt (\$44,000) political donation from a building firm executive in 1989.

Bot weekend newspaper reports that highlighted irregularities regarding the granting of passports to an Arab banker in 1990 proved to be the final straw. (Reuters)

## Mir Becomes a Little Cleaner

MOSCOW — The Mir space station jettisoned a supply ship filled with garbage Tuesday, a day later than planned, making way for the arrival of a vessel bringing a backup computer and other equipment.

Russian controllers said that the discarded ship would burn up in Earth's atmosphere and that fragments would fall into the South Pacific. The cosmonauts Anatoli Solovoyov and Pavel Vinogradov fixed a problem that had prevented the ship from undocking as planned on Monday. (AP)

## Kohl Faces Doubters in Party

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl is coming under pressure within his own party to relinquish the party leadership before parliamentary elections next September. Senior members of the Christian Democratic Union, which opens its annual conference Sunday in Leipzig, have called on Mr. Kohl to step aside.

"There's increasing pressure for a change at the top," Peter Mueller, party chairman for the German state of Saarland, said in the current edition of Stern magazine, published Tuesday. In the same report, Technology Minister Juergen Ruetters warned his party against basing its 1998 election campaign around Mr. Kohl. And Klaus Escher, chairman of the party's youth wing, said it was time for a "generational change." (AP)

## War Criminal Gets 2d Chance

THE HAGUE — The Yugoslav war crimes tribunal has ordered a convicted killer to enter a new plea on charges stemming from a massacre of Muslims in July 1995.

The decision Tuesday may set up a trial for Drazen Erdemovic, a Bosnian Croat who pleaded guilty last year to crimes against humanity in the massacre in Srebrenica, a mostly Muslim enclave in northeastern Bosnia.

He was sentenced to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty to a single crime against humanity. Judges have now ruled that his original plea was entered without his knowing its full implications. (AP)







## INTERNATIONAL

# A 'Damning' UN Report Will Again Accuse Iraq Of Hiding Weapons Data

By Robin Wright  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a report prepared for the Security Council, weapons inspectors for the United Nations will accuse Iraq this week of a series of major violations and obstructions that are almost certain to force the United States to demand new sanctions against Baghdad, UN diplomats say.

"The report has lots of damning facts," a senior UN diplomat familiar with the report said Monday.

The report contends that Iraq is withholding large amounts of vital data on and material for its chemical and biological weapons, both its past programs and its continuing efforts. The report is to be submitted to the Security Council on Saturday.

But despite the report, Security Council approval of tougher sanctions against Iraq — including a proposed ban on international travel by top Iraqi intelligence and military officials — may be out of reach.

Russia, China and France, which as permanent members of the Security Council have veto power over resolutions, have long been eager to restore commercial ties with Iraq. Russia initially announced that it would veto such a resolution, although it changed course after President Bill Clinton appealed to President Boris Yeltsin.

The UN inspectors' report reveals

new information about Iraq's chemical and biological warfare programs.

Iraq admitted that it tested long-range missiles in 1985 that were loaded with a harmless chemical, but it said the purpose of the test was to determine whether an enemy country would be able to send chemicals by missile. After concluding that it could be done, Iraq claimed, it abandoned the program.

But in 1990, the government of President Saddam Hussein now says, Iraq's military industries began a full-scale program that produced 80 missile warheads loaded with deadly toxins and germs in a mere three months — an unlikely scenario, UN inspectors say. The team of international experts so far has been unable to verify the fate of all of the 80 warheads and of any others that Iraq might have produced.

These warheads are one of many big issues remaining, said a source at the United Nations who has seen the inspectors' report.

Most of Iraq's research and development work on arms before the Gulf War in 1991 was on chemical and biological agents that had long storage lives. Much of what was produced then may still be active today, the inspectors fear.

More than six years after Iraqi occupiers were driven from Kuwait and the Gulf War ended, Baghdad still denies UN arms inspectors access to many of its prime weapons sites.



A CHANGING LONDON — Construction cranes framing Big Ben on Tuesday as workers pressed to complete an extension of the Underground's Jubilee Line next year.

## BRIEFLY

## 24 More Die in Algeria Violence

ALGIERS — Thirteen villagers have been killed in Algeria, while the security forces said they had killed 11 members of the Armed Islamic Group, press reports said Tuesday.

The 13 villagers were slain overnight Sunday at Donar Zekmouta, near Medea, 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the Algerian capital, El Khobar and Liberte newspapers said.

On Monday morning, army troops involved in a major offensive against an Armed Islamic Group stronghold south of Algiers killed 11 militants as they tried to escape a siege.

The Algerian press was allowed for the first time to follow a military operation against Islamic groups. (AFP)

## No Apologies in South Africa

CAPE TOWN — A former guerrilla army commander in South Africa contended Tuesday that all whites were legitimate military targets in the anti-apartheid struggle, saying there were no innocent civilians.

Brigadier Daniel Mofokeng, now an officer in the National Defense Force, testified at hearings intended to provide a clearer picture of atrocities committed by the military on all sides of South Africa's racial conflict.

Brigadier Mofokeng, a former commander of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, said the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress neither regretted nor would apologize for civilian killings.

The brigadier was among the 20 or more military commanders from apartheid-era security forces and black-liberation movements who were subpoenaed or volunteered to appear before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's special hearings this week. (AP)

## For the Record

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has intervened in an effort to persuade Israel to extradite an American accused of a murder in Maryland. She asked for the "maximum cooperation" of the government in having Samuel Sheinbein, 17, tried in the United States. (AP)

# JAPAN: Dozens of Veterans Unburden Themselves in Public Mea Culpas, With a Rendering of Wartime Atrocities

Continued from Page 1

through Japanese courts.

Given Japan's ponderous, conservative civil court system, the trials and appeals could drag on for years, if not decades, and the plaintiffs are deemed unlikely to win. But the Japanese activists say their goal is to create an indelible legal record of the historical truth that will be difficult for revisionists to deny. "Young people do not know the truth, because it isn't taught in schools," Mr. Mio said.

Seven lawsuits that were filed in the past two years by the Chinese victims or their families are the most ambitious because they seek to hold postwar Japan liable for the Imperial Army's most heinous deeds.

These are among the plaintiffs:

- Survivors of the some 40,000 Chinese who were forced to go to Japan in 1941 as slave laborers; 6,630 are believed to have died after brutal treatment. Liu Lianren, a plaintiff, escaped from a Hokkaido coal mine and hid in the mountains for 13 years before he was

discovered and repatriated to China.

- Civilians who survived Japanese massacres. In gripping testimony earlier this year, Li Xinying, 77, who was seven months pregnant during the 1937 Nanking massacre (in the Chinese city now known as Nanjing), described being bayoneted in the face, neck, legs and belly by Japanese soldiers after she resisted their attempts to rape her.

- Former "comfort women" who claim they were dragooned as sex slaves for the Japanese military.

- Families of people killed in Unit 731, in which prisoners were infected with diseases in germ warfare experiments and in some cases dissected alive, without anesthesia.

- Families of those who died after contracting bubonic plague, typhus and cholera, which were deliberately introduced among Chinese civilians by Unit 731 scientists to test the diseases as biological weapons.

- People killed or wounded by chemical weapons and poison gas left behind

in China by the retreating Japanese army, including some injured in the last several years when buried ordnance exploded during roadwork, river dredging and sewer repair. China says that 2,000 people have died from such causes since the war.

Japan has pledged to build a facility in China to destroy leftover chemical weapons but, fearing a flood of claims, it

event, Japan settled these issues when it paid China wartime compensation and resumed diplomatic relations 25 years ago, said Kaoru Tokuda, the Justice Ministry attorney supervising the defense.

Lawyers for the Chinese plaintiffs maintain that no statute of limitations should apply to international war crimes. They assert that war reparations paid to nations should not preclude individual victims from suing those who wronged them.

Mr. Mio joined the military police at age 22 "because the salary was higher, and I thought the uniforms looked sharp." He was assigned to gather intelligence on the anti-Japanese resistance in China.

One of the first suspects he interrogated was an ethnic Korean woman suspected of working for a guerrilla group. "I kept beating her until her skin broke and started to bleed, but she didn't answer my questions," Mr. Mio testified. The next day, he sexually assaulted her with the wooden sword that he had used to beat

her. "Now, I regret this," he testified. In 1943, Mr. Mio arrested Wang Yaoyuan, 46, the manager of a textile factory and a father of six, and his nephew Wang Xuejian, who had been named as friends of a suspected communist spy. Mr. Mio tortured the elder Mr. Wang to extract a confession.

"I put him on a long desk and tied his hands and feet and put a handkerchief over his nose and poured water over his head," Mr. Mio said. "When he couldn't breathe, he shouted, 'I'll confess!'"

But since he did not admit knowing the spy, Mr. Mio put a candle to his feet. "I grilled them with the flame," Mr. Mio said in an interview. "I thought it was natural. I felt nothing. We did not think of them as people but as objects."

In 1944, Mr. Mio said he transferred the two prisoners, with two other suspects, to Unit 731, an organization so secret that even the military police had no idea what it did. "The only thing I knew about the unit was that nobody had ever come out of it alive," Mr. Mio said.

**"I grilled them with the flame. I felt nothing. We did not think of them as people but as objects."**

has resisted calls for the payment of compensation to individual victims.

So far, Japanese government defense lawyers have not disputed that any of the incidents described in the lawsuits occurred. All have been extensively documented by Japanese and Western historians — although many of the facts are disputed by Japanese conservatives.

But government lawyers plan to argue that Japan's 20-year statute of limitations has long since expired and that, in any

## NATO: Senators Concerned

Continued from Page 1

broad question in Americans' minds: "Why cannot the Europeans take care of themselves?"

Mrs. Albright said she would "insist that our old allies share this burden fairly."

Several senators, Mr. Helms among them, asked Mrs. Albright how enlargement would affect Russia: Would the Russians be given too large a voice in NATO affairs? Was Russian resentment of enlargement not so broad and emotional as to risk a dangerous backlash? "Those who have predicted that NATO enlargement would give solace to the hard-liners in Russia have been wrong," Mrs. Albright replied. "The dire predictions about the end of the world if NATO enlarged are not coming true."

She told Mr. Helms that the NATO-Russia joint council that recently held its first meeting in New York would "never be used to make decisions on NATO doctrine, strategy or readiness."

She said the council had an important "explanatory" function, however, adding that "we have walked this line very carefully in terms of not isolating Russia from a new Europe and a new NATO."

At the same time, she said the Russians would have no voice over this or any future enlargement of NATO.

Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, asked how enlargement would affect those countries, like Romania,



Mrs. Albright, flanked by Mr. Biden, left, and Mr. Helms arriving to address the Senate foreign relations panel.

Slovenia and the Baltic states, that seek membership but were not accepted in the first wave of expansion.

NATO membership, Mr. Warner suggested, might give Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic an advantage over the other countries, making it easier for them to attract foreign investment, while ultimately easing their military costs.

Mrs. Albright replied that there was no evidence of any financial advantage to NATO membership. She added: "We are taking a number of steps to ensure the Baltic states are more and more enveloped in European institutions."

The secretary of state, in her speech,

offered three fundamental arguments for NATO enlargement:

- It would help "expand the area in Europe where wars simply do not happen."

- It would make NATO stronger and more cohesive, not less so as some critics argue. "The Poles, Hungarians and Czechs are passionately committed to NATO," she said. She praised their cooperation on questions including terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

- It would help bind the nations of Europe together politically, while also giving the candidate members new incentive "to solve their own problems."

She praised the three countries for settling "virtually every old ethnic and border dispute in the region," to pave the way for membership.

An opinion poll issued Tuesday indicated that the doubts expressed by senators are not widely shared by the public. But the survey, by the Pew Research Center, also showed a remarkably low level of public awareness of what NATO enlargement involves.

The survey, taken Sept. 4 to 11, found that 63 percent of Americans supported enlargement, while 18 percent opposed it. But only 10 percent, when asked, could name even a single candidate country.

## BARGAINS: Cash Crisis Fire Sale

Continued from Page 1

istry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs.

"They can, for instance, increase prices if they have exhausted the old stock and are selling new stock," said Mohammed Said Zin, the ministry's deputy director.

New orders will no doubt come with new price tags — rates for some cosmetics at Sogo have already risen — but in the meantime Southeast Asia is bargain-basement cheap.

In a store across town, a Fuji Fotomex 10 autofocus camera goes for 140 ringgit — about \$43 at current exchange rates, versus \$55 in June. A Canon UC 2000 video camera is selling for 999 ringgit, \$307 compared with \$396 in June.

In Thailand, foreigners are picking up the shopping slack.

"Thai people have stopped buying computers," said Pairoj Amatana, general manager of IT City Ltd., a computer store in Bangkok. "But our sales have not slowed down, our clients have changed. The baht has fallen so much that computers here are cheaper than they are in Hong Kong or Singapore."

The price of a Compaq multimedia laptop has remained at about 80,000 baht.

But the baht has fallen from 25.61 to the dollar at the beginning of the year to 35.75 baht today. The computer costs \$2,235 at Tuesday's exchange rate, \$900 less.

I get a lot of flight crews who come in to buy digital cameras," Mr. Pairoj said, adding that he would begin raising prices 20 percent to 30 percent a month from now.

And Dominique Mallaret, managing director of Blugage Siam Ltd., a retailer of Louis Vuitton designer luggage, said, "When the baht fell, we only raised the price a little bit because we wanted to show that we are not indifferent to this country's problems."

Yet even with that increase, a leather bag from Louis Vuitton's Epi line that used to cost \$800 now sells for \$700.

In Malaysia, while the low ringgit has brought prices down 30 percent, the country has just opened its annual Shopping Carnival, a government-sponsored initiative to lure foreign tourists, and Singaporeans have flocked across the border to the city of Johor Baru.

"The shopping centers and food stalls are overcrowded, the roads jammed with traffic and parking spots all occupied by cars from Singapore," Mariah Mohammed Amin said in an interview with a local newspaper.

They are hoping to snag bargains like a Givenchy men's wool suit that is now selling at Sogo for about \$450, down 63 percent in dollar terms from three months ago.

## ISRAEL: In Release of Hamas Leader, a Glimmer of Hope?

Continued from Page 1

chose to halt terror strikes and to support Mr. Arafat, the major condition set by Mr. Netanyahu would be met.

Sheikh Yassin said Tuesday that Hamas was prepared to call a truce if the Israelis withdrew from the West Bank and removed settlements there, and he stressed that "Islam allows a truce but not a permanent reconciliation."

Though the conditions were blatantly unacceptable to Israel, the talk of a truce in itself, and the embrace of Mr. Arafat, raised hopes that Sheikh Yassin might put his weight behind internal leaders of Hamas who are believed to prefer a working relationship with the Palestinian Authority to a conflict in which the elaborate Hamas social network would be destroyed.

The maneuvering among major forces that until recently had been locked in fierce struggle injected an element of hope into a fiasco that has largely been viewed among Israelis as a major security and political fiasco.

Mr. Netanyahu remained under fierce attack from press commentators and the opposition for approving an assassination attempt that harmed relations with Israel's only remaining Arab ally, Jordan; forced Israel to release Sheikh Yassin and some 70 other Arab prisoners; strengthened Hamas, an organization Mr. Netanyahu was trying to destroy; weakened Mr. Arafat's ability to combat Islamic fundamentalism and eroded the vaunted image of Mossad.

The affair erupted after two Mossad agents tried to poison Khaled Mesthal, the political leader of Hamas, and were apprehended by his bodyguard. A furious King Hussein compelled Israel to provide an antidote to the poison, and agreed to free the Mossad men only in exchange for the trade, painful to Israel.

In his public reaction, Mr. Netanyahu lashed out at the opposition and the press for using a national-security crisis to attack him, while stopping short of acknowledging the assassination attempt. The counterattack continued Tuesday with a statement by Danny Naveh, the

cabinet secretary and Mr. Netanyahu's close lieutenant, who said: "I don't know if there was an attempt to liquidate Khaled Mesthal. One thing is clear to me: there's a cynical attempt by the opposition to liquidate the government."

■ Israel Perceives a 'Change'

David Bar-Ilan, a senior aide to Mr. Netanyahu, said the terms offered by Sheikh Yassin for a truce were unacceptable — but said the fact that Sheikh Yassin's overture was made at all represented "a positive change." The Associated Press reported.

In the past, Hamas leaders have spoken of a "holy war" to establish an Islamic state in what is now Israel.

"We would like to hope that it means that he will preach peace rather than violence," Mr. Bar-Ilan said. "There is no question he has a following and charisma."

An Israeli committee looking into that bungled hit held its first meeting on Tuesday and requested documents it said it needed for its work.

## Blair to Hold Vote On Gay Legislation

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — British legislators are, at the earliest opportunity, to take part in a vote on whether to lower the homosexual age of consent from 18 to 16, the government announced Tuesday.

Ministers decided to refer the issue to Parliament after the European Commission on Human Rights said Britain's current laws contravene the European Convention. Two gay men had challenged Britain's laws before the commission.

Lowering the age of consent, a promise made by Tony Blair during his electoral campaign, will make homosexuals and heterosexuals equal under the law.

On Tuesday, the lobbyists welcomed Labour's promise. "This is an historic step," said the organization Stonewall which defends homosexual rights.







## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Israel Gets Caught

### Who's a Terrorist?

The assassination operation gone wrong in Jordan is being described as a major embarrassment for Israel, and it is certainly that. The Israeli government, which has put the fight against international terrorism at the center of its policy, is revealed again as a practitioner of cross-border state terrorism itself. The exploitation of its tie with Jordan has frozen Israel's warmest Arab connection, its connection with a friendly Western state, Canada, is compromised. It appears that the failed operation against Hamas has in some measure revived a dangerous organization that Palestinian and Jordanian authorities were already constricting in their fashions.

The incident is more than a passing scandal. Few others would deny that, in the Palestinian suicide bombings, Israel has a fiendish security problem that requires and justifies special security measures. But it matters greatly how Israel addresses that problem. Counterterrorism has its claims; the Israeli public gives the government of the day extraordinary latitude (for a democratic country) for the extrajudicial pursuit of terrorism. But counterterrorism conducted without due regard for the circumstances of each operation ends up diminishing Israeli security. No one realizes this more keenly than the se-

curity-conscious Israelis now calling for the resignation of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. To buy back his acknowledged agents — always an Israeli purpose — a leader who demands that Yasser Arafat lock up suspected terrorists is evidently freeing 20 convicted terrorists himself.

A fever to destroy the Jewish state prompts the irreducible core of Palestinian terrorism. But desperation bred by political frustration provides the tinder. This is what stirs the current American effort to get Israeli-Palestinian talks started again. The effort is, however, very timid. A port in Gaza — issues such as this one are too slight to bear the tremendous political weight unavoidably being placed upon them. What is needed now is an approach that measures up to the gravity of the dispute between Israelis and Palestinians.

The Israeli goals — peace and security — are already on the agenda. The matching goal for the Palestinians, the one for which they joined the negotiation in the first place, is statehood, but this goal has not yet been similarly acknowledged, not by Israel and not by the United States. On the American side, the reason given for the hesitation is that any such acknowledgment must be part of an integrated diplomatic strategy. So make it part of an integrated diplomatic strategy. What other way is there?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No to Assassination

Israel has damaged its own interests with a bungled assassination attempt against a Hamas leader in Jordan. Even if the two agents of its Mossad intelligence service had succeeded in killing Khaled Meshal with an injection of poison, Israel would have compromised its relations with three important friends — Jordan, Canada and the United States — for no obvious security gains. Israel's fury and frustration over terrorist bombings are understandable, but trying to assassinate Palestinian leaders in revenge is not the answer.

The costs of the assassination attempt are mounting by the day. On Monday, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, Hamas's founder and religious leader, whom Israel felt compelled to release from prison to placate Jordanian anger, returned home to welcoming crowds in Gaza. His presence in Gaza will make it much harder for Yasser Arafat to accept negotiating compromises. Sheikh Yassin's release also undermines Israel's justified insistence that

the Palestinian Authority stop releasing Hamas militants from jail for political reasons. In addition to Sheikh Yassin, Israel has released 22 Arab prisoners and promises to free up to 50 more as part of a deal to get Jordan to return the captured Mossad agents.

The Amman incident has also created friction with Canada, since the Mossad agents used fraudulent Canadian passports. Further, it has poorly rewarded Washington's patient efforts to revive low-level Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

These consequences ought to persuade the Netanyahu government to end Israel's use of assassination to deal with its enemies abroad.

Benjamin Netanyahu must accept full responsibility for the Amman fiasco, but the policy long predates his rule. Leaders of a new and weak Israel felt justified in defending their country by whatever means they had available. A militarily formidable Israel that rightly demands acceptance from its neighbors should set aside state-sponsored assassination as a foreign policy tool.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Justice 'Meltdown'

Well, the White House damage-control team has embarrassed Janet Reno yet again, and the guess here is that the attorney general is pretty calm about it. It has been a full year since Ms. Reno was confronted with initial evidence of the highest political scandal in a generation, and her response shows little concern with her place in history as a custodian of the Justice Department. So it is unlikely that she would be chastened that only one day after she assured Congress that there was no need for an independent counsel to investigate foreign money or influence peddling on White House premises, Time magazine disclosed the existence of videotapes of White House fundraising events that she and her investigators had not found.

Senator Fred Thompson, chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, rightly describes Justice as being in "departmental meltdown." It turns out that his committee was assured in mid-August by the White House that the video recordings of President Bill Clinton and his contributors did not exist. Normally, Congress could refer a suspected obstruction to the Justice Department. "We might as well make a recommendation to the Department of the Interior under these circumstances," fumed Mr. Thompson.

It would be nice if his remark could be written off as partisan hyperbole, but the record supports him. Nine months ago, Ms. Reno handed the most important case of her tenure to an inexperienced associate, Laura Ingelsoll. On Sept. 16, she removed Ms. Ingelsoll as agent of the FBI complained that they had been prevented from following leads into the higher levels of the Clinton administration. That made a hash of her claim that her department could investigate her own

boss. But last Friday, only three weeks after this public admission that the investigation was at a virtual standstill, she informed Henry Hyde, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, that she was refusing his request for an independent counsel to look into the full range of fund-raising allegations against Mr. Clinton. The decision could only have been based on Ms. Ingelsoll's flaccid investigation — meaning that Ms. Reno had exonerated President Clinton on every issue except telephone solicitation without a searching inquiry.

On Saturday, the White House admitted that it had the tapes, and Lanny Davis, a White House lawyer, completely destroyed any claim Ms. Reno might have advanced to base her refusal on a thorough knowledge of all pertinent available evidence. Mr. Davis said the White House found the tapes on Wednesday. It tried to inform Justice on Friday, when Ms. Reno had already sent her letter, but was not able to get through. The White House can be criticized for its policy of dribbling admissions, but Ms. Reno is ultimately the victim of her own incuriosity. The tapes may contain nothing that incriminates the president and Vice President Al Gore. But their belated discovery demonstrates that Justice has conducted a slipshod investigation.

The Independent Counsel Act is designed to provide trustworthy investigations into which no one can put a political fix. No such investigation has yet taken place. The law is also based on the premise that the attorney general will have the wisdom to order an inquiry to go forward when he or she is caught in a "personal, financial or political conflict of interest." No such wisdom is within sight.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Japan and Its Economy Have a Crime Problem

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The United States government has released a report on the Russian underground. How about a report on Japan?

We now discover that Japan's four main securities companies (Nomura, Daiwa, Yamaichi and Nikko), together with a major bank (Daicichi Kangyo), have long been handing out the equivalent of hundreds of millions of dollars to a small-time *sokaiya*, a person with gangster connections who specializes in blackmailing corporations.

Almost daily we have reports on yet another conservative politician caught with his fingers in the web of corruption. Meanwhile, Japan's main gangster group, the Yamaguchi-gumi, which is responsible for much of this ugliness, is having a carefree nationwide shoot-out between rival factions.

Outsiders often wonder why allegedly crime-free Japan gives its gangsters such a free hand, complete with recognized headquarters, branch offices and assemblies. What outsiders don't realize is just how deeply embedded these people are in the society. Recently a leading politician in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Eitaro Ito, announced proudly in a magazine article that, unlike most other LDP politicians, he did not have to indulge in vote-buying because he could rely on the Yamaguchi-gumi to bring out the votes for him.

He said point-blank that cutting the links between the twilight world of

gangsterdom and conservative politics in Japan was impossible.

Even in Russia, a statement like that would draw some comment. In Japan it was simply ignored. It was seen as one of those unpleasant facts of life that if left unnoted might just possibly go away, like Japan's war guilt.

That small-time *sokaiya* who could blackmail much of Japan's financial establishment so easily has links right through to the very top level of Japan's

**The insatiable need for money guarantees that there can be no real crackdown.**

political establishment via the now deceased power broker and ultranationalist Yoshio Kodama, a friend of former prime ministers who had made his money from the rape of pre-1945 China, having been sent there initially by Japan's Foreign Ministry.

Currently the media are making a fuss about U.S. threats to impose fines on Japanese shipping as retaliation for Japan's exorbitant and discriminatory port charges. What we are not told is that those charges are organized by the Yamaguchi-gumi in cooperation with

something called the Japan Harbor Transportation Association, long a lucrative source of post-retirement positions for government officials.

In short, the chances of Japan's conservative establishment reforming itself are close to nil. Apart from anything else, the insatiable need for money to fund LDP vote-buying and other political activities guarantees that there can be no real crackdown.

Mr. Ito's article spoke of the millions of yen that even junior politicians have to move daily to stay alive politically. Scandals erupt only when someone is unlucky enough to get caught. Threats of crackdowns make life easier for the gangsters. They can extort even more from their victims by threatening to create future scandals.

They can also try to influence Japan's political future.

Currently, the course of Japanese politics hangs very much on a little-publicized struggle between liberals and right-wingers in the LDP. Corrupt power brokers have found an easy way to shift the balance of power in favor of the right: announce publicly the names of key liberals who have also received some of their political funding. The resulting media fuss and turmoil leave the LDP liberals discredited while ignoring the much larger amounts of corrupt money going to right-wing and ultranationalist politicians.

Meanwhile, the pressing needs of Japan's stagnant economy are also ig-

nored. Many outsiders see hope in Japan's planned deregulation and administrative reforms. But most of the reforms will be sidetracked by those who rely on the status quo as a source of funds and political support.

Other promised stimuli for the economy, like reduced company tax or higher land sales liquidity, will have only marginal effect.

With interest rates at unbelievable lows, Japan's only real economic card is expanded public works spending. But widespread revulsion against the often gangster-related waste and corruption in past spending, plus the burden of public debt it has caused, have led the government to promise reduced rather than increased spending.

That could just be the straw that breaks Japan's hitherto stout economic back. The high level of personal savings causes a chronic lack of domestic demand, and over-reliance on export surpluses, to keep the economy moving.

In this situation, mobilization of surplus funds for domestic spending that offers real returns, like improved transport or education, is the obvious answer. But Japan seems determined to go in precisely the opposite direction.

The mentality that cannot handle the gangster problem seems incapable of handling economic problems, too.

The writer, a former Australian diplomat, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

# Since Dayton Is Doomed, Get On With the Partition of Bosnia

By John J. Mearsheimer

CHICAGO — The Clinton administration has got itself into a real pickle in Bosnia. Congress wants American troops out by June 1998, but the Clinton team has no exit strategy. Indeed, its current policy of keeping Bosnia together guarantees an endless American military commitment.

Congress will eventually compel a withdrawal — whether in 1998 or later — because the United States cannot keep troops in Bosnia forever. But war will erupt again when America leaves, bringing vast harm to Bosnia and jeopardizing American policy in Europe.

The administration can avoid this disaster only by dropping its current policy and moving now to organize the peaceful partition of Bosnia. Only a managed partition can let the United States leave without triggering a new war.

American forces are stuck in Bosnia because they are there to carry out an unworkable accord, the 1995 Dayton agreement. The agreement calls for uniting Bosnia's three hate-filled ethnic groups in a single state, but that goal is infeasible.

The Croats and the Serbs

want no part of a multiethnic Bosnia — that is why they fought the war in the first place. They want partition. Even the Muslims, who favored integration only because they would dominate a united Bosnia, now talk openly of partition.

Dayton's failure was predictable. History records no instance in which ethnic groups have agreed to share power in a democracy after a large-scale ethnic civil war. Such wars end only with a dictatorship that restores order by the knout, or with partition. The democratic power-sharing that Dayton envisioned has no precedent.

The Clinton team maintains that the Dayton accord is being put into effect, albeit slowly. Richard Holbrooke, the architect of Dayton, sees "significant signs of progress," while Samuel Berger, the president's national security adviser, maintains that "peace is beginning to take root." These assessments are based on theology, not the facts on the ground.

Dayton promised to return refugees to their homes and to build central Bosnian political

institutions. Unfortunately, we see complete failure on both counts. Of the roughly 2.1 million Bosnians forced from their homes during the war, some 300,000 have returned home since the Dayton accord was struck. However, less than 30,000 of these have returned to homes in areas where they are part of a minority group.

At the same time, about 80,000 more Bosnians have left their homes since Dayton, because the boundaries it established made them minorities where they lived. Thus, 50,000 fewer Bosnians live in integrated communities after Dayton than did before the accord. Refugees are moving, but in the wrong direction.

Similarly, the effort to create multiethnic political institutions has been stillborn. The Croat-Muslim Federation, which is supposed to be running half of the country, is a sham. The Bosnian Croats have effectively joined Croatia proper, while largely refusing to cooperate with their Muslim partners.

The Serbs likewise remain firmly committed to partition,

refusing to cooperate with efforts to create a central Bosnian authority.

The administration hopes to turn the Serbs in favor of Dayton by backing Biljana Plavsic against its arch-enemy, Radovan Karadzic. But Mrs. Plavsic is hardly the leader to guide the Bosnian Serbs into a united Bosnia. Rather, she is an extreme Serbian nationalist who holds hateful views about Muslims and was a fervent supporter of ethnic cleansing. She condemned the Dayton accord when it was signed in 1995, and her own record support for Dayton is paper thin.

Meanwhile, relations between American soldiers and Bosnian Serbs have deteriorated to the point where violence is a live possibility. Most Serbs now view the Americans and the rest of the NATO troops as an occupation force bent on punishing them unfairly.

This new animus stems from NATO's recent efforts to arrest Serbian war criminals, disarm Serbian paramilitary forces and seize police and radio stations on Mrs. Plavsic's behalf. Fortunately, no Americans have been killed, but there is a sense of danger among the troops.

This development bodes ill for a prolonged American stay in Bosnia, especially since there will be continuing pressure on NATO to act aggressively to try to make Dayton work.

The problem is not that progress has been slow, but that it has been virtually nonexistent. The Clinton team nevertheless argues for staying the course, now suggesting that troops might have to stay in Bosnia well beyond June to bring Dayton to a successful conclusion.

Such a policy is bound to prove domestically unsustainable. Opposition to Mr. Clinton's position is clearly growing, as is pressure to remove American troops sooner rather than later.

Last June, a House bill to stop financing the troops after December 1997 was only narrowly defeated, and a similar bill with a June 1998 deadline passed overwhelmingly. In July, the Senate passed a non-binding resolution calling for a complete troop withdrawal by June 1998. Calls for withdrawal are appearing in growing numbers on editorial pages.

So the wheels are coming off the policy. The final straw could take several forms. Some American troops could fall to a terrorist attack, or in a firefight

like the one in Somalia. Or Congress could cut off financing for the troops after June.

Even if Congress allows yet another extension, it will surely be short, and the last one. So American forces have no long-term future in Bosnia. Nor do the forces of America's NATO allies, since they have promised to follow it out the door.

The administration needs a new policy before the current one collapses. There is still time to pursue the best alternative, a three-way partition of Bosnia. Such a solution requires active American involvement. The United States must design the partition and stand willing to subsidize and oversee it.

Large population transfers must be organized and assisted. American pressure on the parties will be required to secure their agreement, since none can be given all they want. But at least such a partition might allow an American withdrawal without starting a new war.

The alternative — clinging to Dayton until its inevitable implosion — would have high costs for both Bosnians and Americans. A savage new war would be bound to erupt soon after the departure of American troops. New ethnic cleansing would be likely. Croatia and Serbia might join forces and divide Bosnia between them, suppressing the Muslims by force and leaving them stateless.

And American prestige would suffer the effects of an abrupt policy collapse. Recrimination and blame games would erupt among the NATO powers. Indeed, the Clinton administration's plan to expand NATO would probably be a casualty of a second Bosnian war. After all, if NATO could not shut down the war in Bosnia, how could it be expected to maintain peace in the heart of Europe?

Partition is an ugly answer to the Bosnian question, but far better than a violent breakdown of Dayton.

The writer, a professor of political science at the University of Chicago, contributed this to The New York Times.

# What Is a Civil Servant's Duty?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Trial begins this Wednesday in Bordeaux of Maurice Papon, who is charged with complicity in crimes against humanity. It is the latest, and no doubt the last, of the trials resulting from the Vichy government's collaboration with Nazi Germany during World War II.

Mr. Papon, now 87, was deputy to the Vichy prefect in Bordeaux, and among other duties was put in charge of "Jewish questions." He organized the arrest and transfer

has written, the Germans initially thought of expelling Germany's Jews to France. When they annexed Alsace, they forced the Jewish residents out, into the occupied part of France. The decision to exterminate the Jews was not made until the end of 1941.

The Vichy regime had its own ideology of "national revolution," by which it wanted to remake France as a right-wing authoritarian state with a colonial and maritime role in German-dominated Europe. Its anti-Semitism was connected to the thought of certain prewar French writers, such as Charles Maurras, and to ideological and social conflicts going back to the 19th century.

Mr. Paxton argues that in dealing with the Germans, Vichy officials fell into the trap of doing more than the Germans asked, arguing to themselves that by doing so they preserved a certain freedom of action.

As the end of the war approached, Mr. Papon took steps to distance himself from Vichy and establish contacts with the Resistance, just as his contemporary in the Vichy government, Francois Mitterrand, later president of France, had done a year earlier.

He slipped easily into the postwar civil service, which was pressed to find able men. He entered politics in 1968 and became a minister in 1978. In President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's second government. It was only in 1981, thanks to documents assembled over the years by the son of one of the Bordeaux Jews sent to the death camps, that Mr. Papon's wartime actions were fully revealed.

He was formally accused in 1983. President Mitterrand was one of those responsible for prolonging the investigations that followed. The trial has arrived only now, when few survive from Vichy.

The case is not really like the others in France concerning

crimes against humanity. The SS officer Klaus Barbie and Paul Touvier, a collaborationist police official, believed in the Nazi cause. Mr. Papon was a civil servant carrying out his duties in difficult times. That will be his defense.

He has said he intervened to spare many Jews, warned officers before arrest, and tried to organize the transports in humane conditions. He says that as a local official of a government under military occupation (after 1942) he had little freedom to act on his own.

The trial will settle that. The principle at issue concerns the personal moral responsibility of an individual ordered to collaborate in injustices, and beyond that the collective responsibility of a government civil service.

It has provided an occasion for the Catholic Church to acknowledge its own collective responsibility in what happened to France's Jews, and last week church leaders offered a solemn apology to France's Jewish community.

The German army and civil service have been condemned for collaborating in Nazi policies that violated core values both of German civilization and of the Christian churches in Germany. The officers who swore a personal oath to Hitler in the 1930s shut their eyes to the atrocious events of the 1940s because they put fidelity to their oaths above common morality.

It is not an easily dismissed problem that concerns only Vichy, the Nazis and the past. In Washington just a few months ago, an official who discreetly but illegally reported wrongdoing by the CIA to Congress had his career wrecked as the result. The president approved.

Obviously an individual has little chance against the weight of government, and during the war a dissident would have put his own life at risk. But duty cannot mean collaboration in manifest evil.

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**Dissent would be risky, but duty cannot mean collaboration in manifest evil.**

to camps in France of thousands of French and foreign Jews. They mostly were subsequently sent on to the Nazi death camps.

The case is significant because Mr. Papon was neither an anti-Semitic ideologue nor, at the time of Vichy, a political figure. He was an ambitious young civil servant with a family background of center-left politics. When the war broke out he was 29. (His education had been in literature, law and political studies, and also, unusually for the time, in sociology and psychology.)

Demobilized from the army after France surrendered, he was offered a government post in Vichy through family contacts. In Bordeaux, under the anti-Jewish legislation brought in by the Pétain government in 1940, he was responsible for identifying who was Jewish (according to the government's criteria), organizing the seizure of their property and, later, arranging for their transfer to German control.

Note that all this was begun by the Pétain regime before the Germans asked for it. As Robert Paxton, the eminent American historian of Vichy,

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1897: Fires Raging

NEW YORK — The long continued drought in the North and North-West has caused furious forest fires along the Canadian border line. The conflagrations that have been in progress in Manitoba now threaten North Dakota. Twenty or thirty persons are reported to have been burned to death. Settlers have been fighting the flames night and day for over a week, trying to keep them from getting into the more populated districts.

### 1922: Fashion Illness

PARIS — The question of the effect of current fashion on women's health has been answered in a somewhat alarming manner by Swiss insurance companies. They have decided to increase the premiums of their women clients by 15 per cent. The reason given is the greatly increased amount of illness re-

sulting from the wearing of low-necked dresses, short sleeves and skirts and high-heeled shoes.

### 1947: Korea Proposal

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] The Russian proposal that both the United States and Soviet troops be withdrawn from Korea presumably is a tactical move designed to impress world opinion. This proposal, under which Russian troops would withdraw from northern Korea and American troops from southern Korea, is possible because the Korean Communists are now so strong that they could seize power if given the opportunity. In northern Korea the Russians have set up a pro-Russian government and have destroyed all political opposition. The United States, unfortunately, never has had a program for Korea beyond opposition to Communism. This is not enough in Korea, nor anywhere else.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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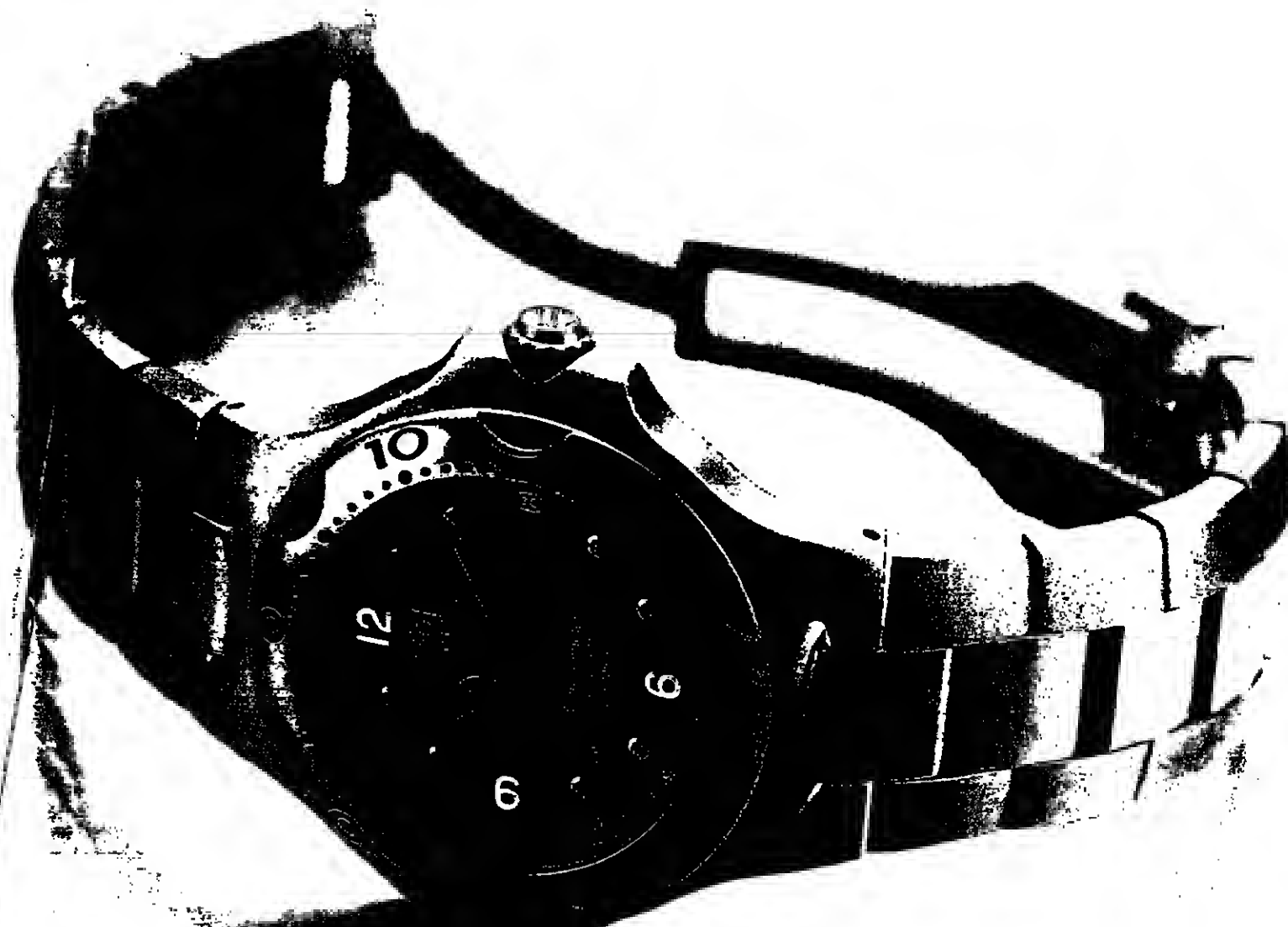
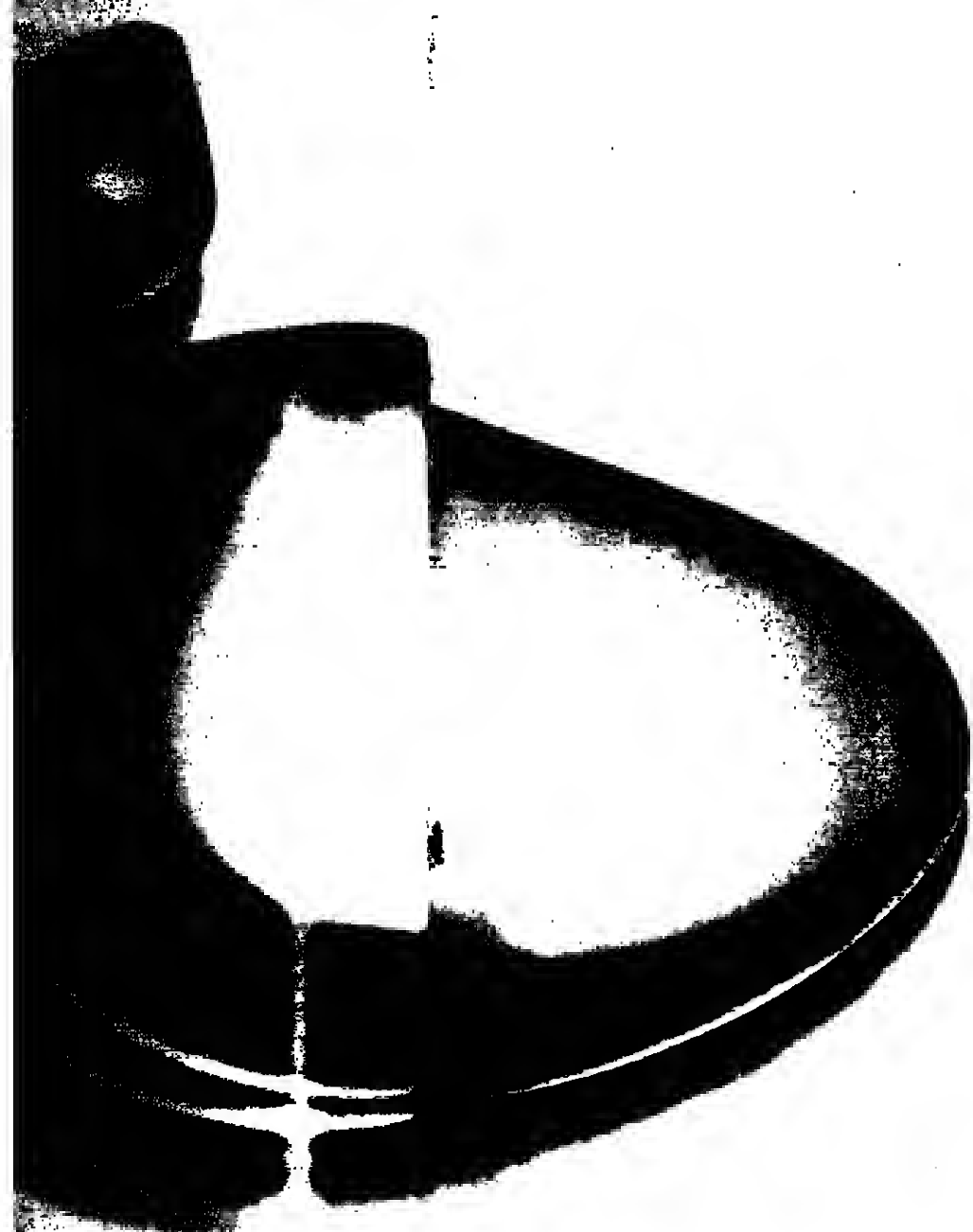




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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1997

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## Cambridge: Britain's High-Technology Hotbed

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

CAMBRIDGE, England—The low-rise, glass-and-brick building sits unobtrusively on the outskirts of this university town, but the hectic pace of activity inside gives a hint of the bold ambitions of the corporate tenant.

Six years after Nigel Playford dreamed of using digital radio to set up an alternative, national telephone network, the company he founded, Ionica Group PLC, is turning that vision into reality.

Ionica now can provide service to about 20 percent of the population, mainly in East Anglia and central England, and is on track to extend coverage to most of Britain and win up to 10 percent of the national market in five years.

An initial offering was snapped up in July, valuing the company at about \$714.9 million (\$1.15 billion).

Ionica's ability to bring together tech-

nological know-how, business acumen and venture capital has made it the leading example of the so-called "Cambridge phenomenon," a phrase coined more than a decade ago as Britain sought to create its own Silicon Valley.

"In theory, Ionica could have been set up anywhere in the country," said Ian Morris, the company's director for external affairs. "What Nigel had access to in Cambridge was a network of technologically able and also entrepreneurial people."

That network won perhaps its biggest seal of approval this summer when Microsoft Corp. announced plans to invest \$50 million to establish a research laboratory here, its first research facility outside the United States.

Bill Gates, the Microsoft chairman, also donated \$20 million toward a new computer-studies building at the university, and he is chipping in £10 million toward a £30 million venture-cap-

ital pool being set up by Herman Hauser, whose Amadeus fund-management group has played a key role in Cambridge's growth.

"We're going to put together a really amazing group of people," said Mr. Gates, who spoke at the university on Tuesday after meeting with Prime Minister Tony Blair to discuss the government's plan to connect all British schools to the Internet. "The computer-science tradition here and the companies in the area made this a great spot for us."

John Shields, senior vice president for research at Cantab Pharmaceuticals PLC, said, "Having the opportunity to interact with top-quality scientists nearby was a big influence in my coming here." Cantab uses biotechnology to develop vaccines for treating cervical cancer and other diseases.

The Cambridge area boasts some 1,200 "knowledge-based" companies employing 30,000 people and generating

sales of more than £3 billion. About 85 percent of start-up companies here survive more than five years, well ahead of the national norm of about 50 percent.

Cambridge has long been a magnet for scientists. University members have won more than 50 Nobel prizes, and the area is littered with public and private research institutes like the Laboratory for Molecular Biology, where Watson and Crick unraveled the structure of DNA.

The university has built on that by cultivating close ties with industry, creating the country's first science park and facilitating the efforts of academics to launch companies.

It is a measure of Cambridge's breakthrough that some residents are beginning to question whether the area is becoming a victim of its own success.

The tranquil lifestyle of a small university city of just over 100,000 people, situated less than an hour north of London, has been a key ingredient of the



Cambridge formula. But the city's narrow streets are clogged on many days, and fast-growing companies like Ionica are beginning to encounter difficulty obtaining the space and planning permission to expand.

"There is a dilemma," said Simco Shohet, a consultant with Segal Quince, Wickstead, a U.S. equities trader at Credit Lyonnais Securities Inc.

## Motorola Sees a Jump In Chip Sales

### Strong Earnings Lift Technology Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Motorola Inc. kicked off the third-quarter earnings reporting season by exceeding expectations and by delivering a bullish forecast for semiconductor sales, sending stock prices, particularly computer-related shares, higher Tuesday.

"Investors expect companies to come in with great earnings in order to keep this market booming," said Jeffrey Sennat, a U.S. equities trader at Credit Lyonnais Securities Inc.

Investors were mostly encouraged by Motorola's prediction for increasing sales in its main wireless and chip businesses, which account for 84 percent of its revenue. Although U.S. pricing sales will not improve until next year, Motorola said its overall profit would rise this quarter, and it painted a rosier picture for 1998.

The forecast sent the company's share price up \$2.1875 to close at \$73.1875.

But Motorola warned of slower sales growth in the fourth quarter and said it could take pretax charges of as much as \$100 million as it reviewed other businesses that had not met expectations.

Late Monday, Motorola announced that third-quarter earnings rose 29 percent in the third quarter but said its results were below expectations because of weak pager sales and a decision to stop making Macintosh-type computers.

The company earned \$266 million, or 44 cents a share, on sales of \$7.4 billion in the quarter. That compared with earnings of \$206 million, or 34 cents a share, on sales of \$6.5 billion in the like period last year.

The company said it had taken a \$95 million pretax charge against third-quarter earnings to end its relationship with Apple Computer Inc.

It attributed the move to Apple's decision to limit the introduction of its new technology and to phase out future licensing.

Excluding the charge, Motorola said profit rose 59 percent to \$328 million.

See MOTOROLA, Page 14

## Sun Takes On Microsoft, Filing Lawsuit Over Java

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALM CANYON, California—Sun Microsystems Inc. took the gloves off Tuesday in its battle with Microsoft Corp., suing the software giant for breach of contract over its use of Sun's popular Java technology.

The action represented Sun's latest effort to preserve what it calls the next big advance in computing: a language for developing software that works on any computer system, not just Microsoft's Windows. The complaint, which Sun filed in federal court, also charges Microsoft with trademark infringement, false advertising, unfair competition and interference with prospective economic advantage.

Sun said the action came after negotiations with Microsoft for the last six months had failed.

Sun said it was seeking an injunction to prevent Microsoft from using the Java Compatible logo and is seeking to prevent Microsoft from "misleading" Java developers and prevent them from delivering "anything but fully compatible" Java software.

he move could force Microsoft to modify its new Internet browser.

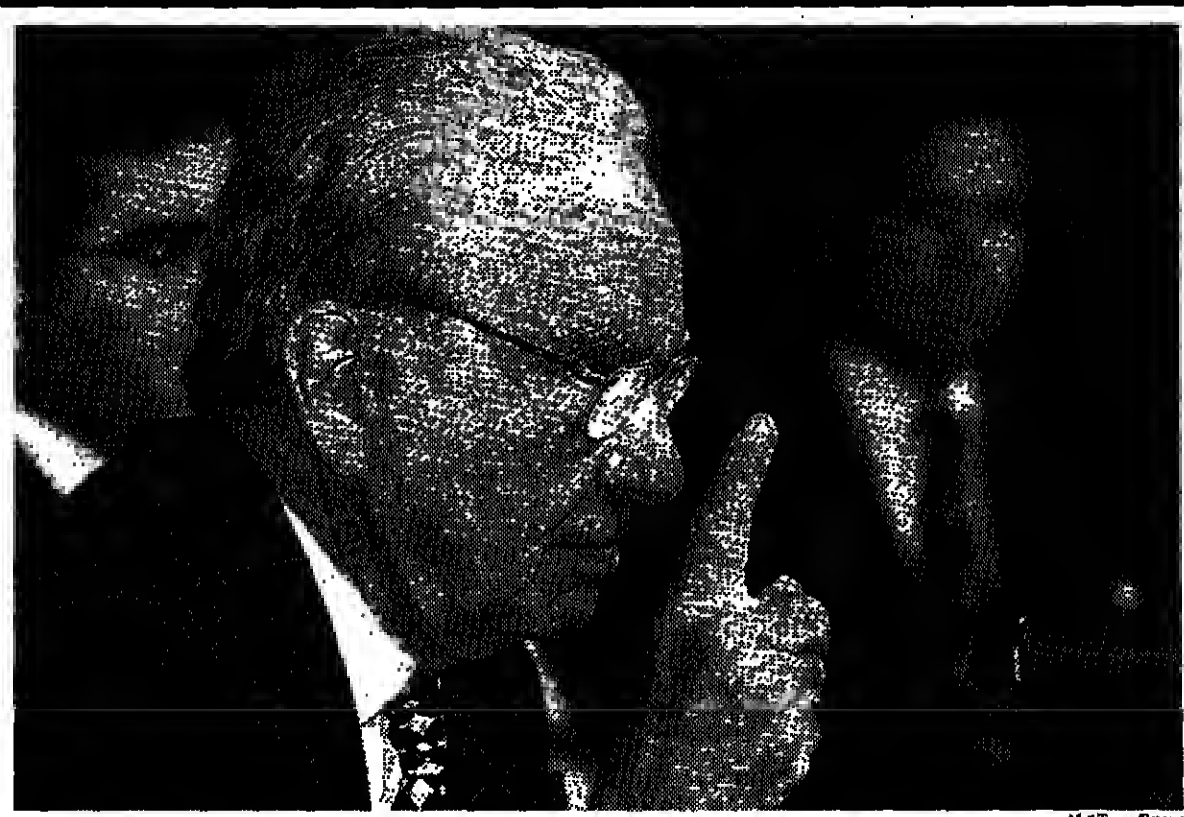
Sun claims that Microsoft has used a version of the Java language in its new Internet Explorer software that only works on computers running on Windows operating software. Java makes it possible for users of the World Wide Web to view fancy animated graphics sent from remote computers.

Sun alleges that Microsoft distorted an intended purpose of Java, to run seamlessly across many machines, and possibly violated the companies' licensing agreement. Sun has never revoked any of the hundreds of licenses that it has granted since it released Java nearly two years ago. Microsoft has defended its adoption of Java, saying that it needed to make sure it works well with Windows and that Sun is just trying to keep control of a potentially lucrative product.

Microsoft executives could not immediately be reached for comment.

The suit demands that Microsoft modify Internet Explorer 4.0, which the company began shipping last week, so that it uses a version of Java that runs across many machines.

Failing that, Microsoft is being asked to stop using the Java trademark on the Internet Explorer 4.0. (AP, AFX)



RESISTANCE—Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., at the company's annual meeting in Adelaide, Australia, on Tuesday. He declined to repeat his bullish profit forecasts of last year. He also said he opposed any tightening of privacy laws after the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and defended paparazzi photographers. "Privacy laws are for the protection of people who are already privileged," he said.

### MEDIA MARKETS

## Europeans Revolt at U.S. Studio Tactics

By Richard Covington

Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — After years of pouring billions of dollars into Hollywood film and television productions, European broadcasters are voicing outrage at the tactics a number of American studios are using to squeeze additional revenue out of non-U.S. buyers.

For European viewers, the higher prices demanded by the Hollywood studios are often passed along as increased costs for digital pay-television packages, the broadcasters say. "It's an emotional issue for broadcasters," said James McNamara, president of Universal Television Enterprises.

Ongoing disputes involving Viacom Inc.'s Paramount Pictures Corp., Kirch Group of Germany, Mediaset SpA, owned by the Italian media executive Silvio Berlusconi, France's Television Par Satellite digital network and others threaten future contracts.

Past partnerships between American studios and European broadcasters have contributed more than \$10 billion to Hollywood films and television series in the past two years, according to industry sources.

European broadcasters once could pick and choose individual episodes of series, said Harry Evans Sloan, chairman and chief executive officer of the Luxembourg-based Scandinavian Broadcasting System Inc. "Now the major studios say you

have to take entire series you haven't seen and others that have run for years that you don't want," he said.

The Europeans are hitting back where it hurts, producing their own telefilms and series and turning away from U.S. programs, they say.

"The prices have become so high for American series and films that it has encouraged a boom in German production, teaching us that German product draws more audiences," said Helmut Thoma, managing director of RTL Plus GmbH.

"The big advantage of U.S. product was that it used to be affordable by comparison to producing in Germany. Now with the higher prices, it no longer makes sense," he said.

Irate at being denied Paramount films it thought it had paid for, Italy's Mediaset is threatening to cancel future contracts.

### To Our Readers

To present the New York Stock Exchange tables more legibly, the International Herald Tribune has begun publishing a redesigned list of NYSE share prices. (Page 16)

The type size has been enlarged and the space between lines widened. This has been achieved by eliminating shares that seldom trade and by dropping shares not available to most investors. In limiting the list to the 2,600 most traded shares, the new table

"Next year there may be no deals," Giovanni Stabellini, Mediaset's senior vice president for acquisitions, said at Mipcom, an international television conference that closed here last week. "Paramount loses its European locomotive if this practice continues."

A spokesman for Kirch Group was equally incensed over Paramount's failure to provide films for which the German broadcaster thought it had contracts. In what are known in the media trade as "output deals," European broadcasters paid American studios large sums for their total output over periods ranging from three to 10 years, largely to guarantee that they would have the rights to hit films as lures for pay digital-television packages.

In the first four months of 1996 alone, Kirch Group paid \$3.5 billion for rights

See MOVIES, Page 18

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Oct. 7 Libid-Libor Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
London	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Frankfurt	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Paris	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Madrid	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Amsterdam	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Brussels	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Geneva	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Basel	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Stockholm	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Oslo	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Copenhagen	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Helsinki	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Tallinn	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Riga	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Vilnius	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Kyiv	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Moscow	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Beijing	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Tokyo	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Seoul	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Manila	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Bangkok	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Singapore	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Calcutta	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Mumbai	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Delhi	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Jaipur	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Bombay	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Chennai	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Coimbatore	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Hyderabad	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Kolkata	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ludhiana	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Patna	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ranchi	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Surat	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Thiruvananthapuram	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Udaipur	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Vadodra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Vijayawada	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Warangal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Yamuna Nagar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
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# Budget Fight, Italy Lifts Mark Against the Dollar

NEW YORK — The Italian government has announced that it will raise the value of the Italian lira against the U.S. dollar to 1,360 lire per dollar, up from 1,336.

## MARKET COMMENT

Wall Street was a mixed bag of activity as investors digested the Italian government's move to raise the lira. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 10.58 points to 7,812.34.

The S&P 500 index rose 0.15 points to 1,012.12. The Nasdaq Composite rose 1.15 points to 2,012.12.

The New York Stock Exchange reported a record volume of trading, with over 1 billion shares changing hands.

The market was buoyed by a strong performance by technology stocks, particularly in the semiconductor sector.

Investors also responded positively to news of a potential rate cut by the Federal Reserve.

The market closed with a sense of optimism, as investors looked forward to a strong start to the new year.

The overall sentiment was positive, with many investors expecting a continued upward trend in the market.

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**Tuesday 3-4 P.M. Close**  
The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
*The Associated Press.*

**Continued on Page 19**

WORLD'S WORK







## Peso Slides As Traders In Manila Seek Dollars

**MANILA** — Philippine markets reeled Tuesday under heavy selling that pushed the peso beyond a volatility band set by bankers and sent stocks down more than 2 percent.

The peso fell 2 percent in the first half-hour of trading, forcing a one-hour suspension of trading. It then quickly fell a further 1 percent to an all-time low against the U.S. currency as the dollar rose to 35.98 pesos.

The dollar closed at 35.65 pesos, up from 34.90 pesos Monday.

Analysts said that using the volatility band in such a skittish and dollar-hungry market had been a mistake because of the pent-up demand for the U.S. currency.

"While the volatility-band system on the peso is an understandable effort to attempt to calm things down, we would suggest it is unwise," MMS International said in a commentary. "It just gives the market a target to aim for."

Some of the dollar buying was attributed to the unraveling of last week's "gentlemen's agreement" among the country's bankers not to let the dollar rise beyond 34.926 pesos. This meant buying of dollars was simply postponed and the agreement was forgotten when the volatility band was enforced.

The Philippine stock exchange's main index ended at 1,920.63 points, down 2.07 percent.

The currency crisis also spread to the streets as strikes called to protest price increases blamed on the weakened peso crippled mass transportation.

### Confusion for Currencies

There was confusion in the currency market when Reuters Holdings PLC's trading screens showed two prices for some Southeast Asian currencies, Bloomberg News reported from Jakarta.

"People initially thought these currencies had gone into two-tier markets," said Simon Mahadevan Flint, an economist at Independent Economic Analysis Holdings Pte. in Singapore. A Reuters executive in Singapore attributed the dual prices to technical problems and said they had been corrected.

## Vietnam's Auto Industry Sputters

### Car Show Draws Few Foreigners as Companies' Optimism Fades

**HANOI** — As Vietnam's annual auto show opened Tuesday, the Communist country's traditional image as a land of two-wheeled and four-legged transport emerged unscathed.

The cars that Ford Motor Co. hoped to exhibit, for instance, remained in a customs warehouse. "It's heartbreaking, but it's typical for Vietnam," said Paul David Cadzow, Ford Vietnam Ltd.'s sales-development consultant.

When Ford tried to import two right-hand-drive passenger cars for temporary use at the exhibition, customs seized the vehicles, saying that only left-hand cars could enter the country.

The legal imbroglio could prove embarrassing for Vietnam, which is striving to build a domestic auto

industry and battling to improve its image among foreign investors.

Of the 14 licensed joint-venture automakers in Vietnam, only Ford, Toyota Motor Corp. and Daewoo Motor Co. were represented at the auto exhibit, which mostly features makers of spark plugs and car wax.

The five-day annual event, Vietnam's fifth, has attracted only 38 exhibitors, down sharply from 60 last year.

Foreign executives say an overcrowded field of manufacturers, a slowdown in consumer spending, and stiff competition from used imported cars are strangling the local industry.

Only 5,500 locally assembled cars were sold last year, and the figure is expected to be even lower this year, industry specialists say. With a per-capita income of less

than \$300 a year, most Vietnamese cannot even afford a motorbike, let alone a car.

The dreary near-term prospects for the local auto market, which in 1996 amounted to only about 37,000 units, have forced automakers to pull the brakes on expansion plans and, in the case of Chrysler Motor Corp., to scrap plans for a local assembly plant.

Hyundai Motor Co., which has been negotiating for a license to build a plant in Vietnam, indicated for the first time Tuesday that it was reassessing its plans.

"When we did market studies two years ago, we were looking at 80,000 units being sold per year in this market by 2000," said Park Young Jim, a company official. "But now we think 60,000 at best."



Le Ngoc Hoan, Vietnam's minister of transport and communications, at the Hanoi show.

## Economy's Recovery Is Slowing, Tokyo Says

**TOKYO** — The government left its key assessment of the economy unchanged Tuesday, saying it remained on a recovery path, but added a note of caution that the tempo was slowing.

To speed growth, the government pledged to institute reforms rather than to spend funds.

"The economic recovery is becoming gradual and rather weak," Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsu-

zuka said. "We must tackle reforms."

In its October assessment, the Economic Planning Agency said, "Although the recovery tempo has slowed and corporate sentiment is cautious, the economy is maintaining its underlying recovery trend, led by private-sector demand."

Its September report had said the economy was "maintaining its recovery trend."

The agency said in the October

report that the pace of recovery was slow in terms of personal consumption, despite the fading negative impact of the April 1 consumption tax rise, which hurt domestic demand.

Personal consumption is "now pressured by other fiscal policy tightening measures, such as the termination of income tax cuts," it said.

■ **Securities Firm to Close**  
Echigo Securities Co., a Japanese

brokerage, said it would close after an employee embezzled 3.2 billion yen (\$26.2 million), causing the company's debts to exceed its assets, Bloomberg News reported from Niigata, Japan.

The brokerage decided Tuesday to suspend some operations Wednesday in preparation for a closure.

Echigo is the second brokerage to go out of business this year. In May, Ogawa Securities Co. shut down amid tighter competition.

## MOVIES: European Broadcasters Blast U.S. Studios' Changes in Program Deals

Continued from Page 13

to films from Paramount, the Columbia-Tristar unit of Sony Entertainment Pictures Inc. and Discovery Communications Inc., the documentary network based in Bethesda, Maryland.

Instead, Kirch, Mediaset and others who had contracted with Paramount discovered in recent weeks that overseas rights to major studio releases such as "Air Force One" and "Face/Off" had been sold to Buena Vista International, a branch of Walt Disney Co. The broadcasters will have to negotiate ad-

ditional payments to acquire rights to Paramount's hit films, according to Mr. Stabilini.

Gary Marenzi, president of Paramount's international television group, defended the studio, asserting that this was common practice.

"We are not trying to avoid our obligations," he said. Mr. Marenzi declined to comment on the practice of linking series to hit films.

Mediaset's Mr. Stabilini and RTL's Mr. Thoma, however, said depriving broadcasters of hit films may set a dangerous precedent.

"This practice undermines the whole concept of the 'output deal,'

which is structured on purpose specifically to obtain these locomotive feature films for TV," Mr. Thoma said. "All the other stuff — the series, the sitcoms and so on — are not successful, in Germany at any rate. Everyone is rethinking the whole situation."

Meanwhile, independent producers complain that they are being shut out of overseas markets by the major studios.

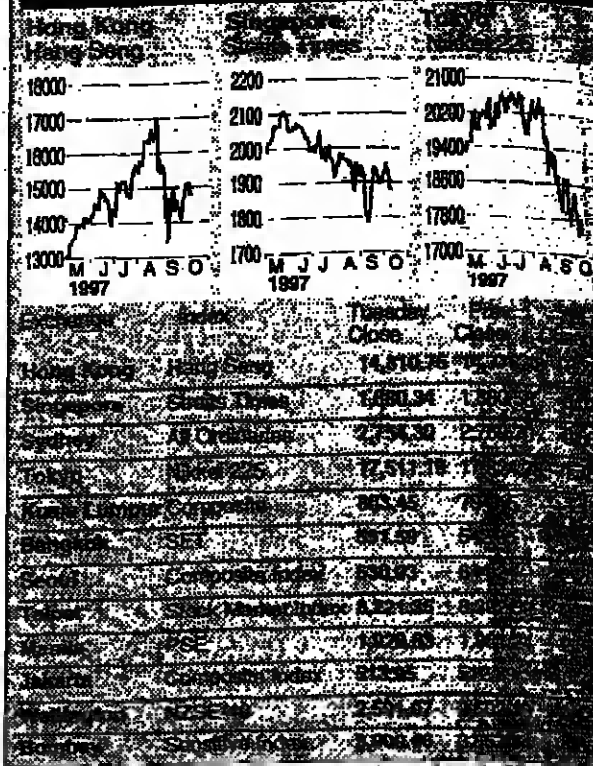
"When we go to some European stations, they say we've already got all these American programs that we had to take just to get 'Lost World,'" said Todd Leavitt, chairman of the

television group of Alliance Communications Corp., based in Toronto. "We're being locked out."

The industry is also seeing increasing conflict over producers holding back programs from broadcasters to supply their own channels.

Children's programming, for instance, once destined for free television networks, is now being snapped up by pay networks such as Viacom's Nickelodeon, Time Warner's Cartoon Network and News Corp.'s Fox Kids, said Ronald Weinberg, president of Cinar Films Inc., a Canadian producer of children's films and television series.

## Investor's Asia



### Very briefly:

- **Woo Sang Food Co.**, a former bottler of Coca-Cola Co.'s beverages in three South Korean provinces, asked a court to reschedule its debt, sending the stock of units of Sam Hwan Group, its parent company, and of its creditors into a tailspin. The company owes 110 billion won (\$120.3 million) to creditor banks.
- **Newcrest Mining Ltd.** shares jumped 4 percent to close at 2.78 Australian dollars (\$2.01) after the company released information indicating its Ridgeway prospect may contain more gold and copper than previously estimated.
- **Honda Motor Co.** plans to invest \$800 million in Brazil over the next five to 10 years, Kazuo Nozawa, a Honda executive, said.
- **Daiva Bank Ltd.** cut its earnings estimate by half, to 5 billion yen (\$41 million) for the six months that ended Sept. 30, blaming unrealized equity losses.
- **Anheuser-Busch Cos.** won clearance to more than double output at its Budweiser brewery in China, giving it a chance to gain customers in the world's second-biggest beer market, a local government official said. If fully used, the new capacity would still amount to less than 1.5 percent of the country's beer market.
- **Japan's Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto**, bending to growing resistance from within his own party, is backing away from a proposal to privatize the country's state-run postal savings and insurance systems.
- **Thai Military Bank PCL**, seeking to increase capital to meet central bank standards, plans to raise 6.9 billion baht (\$193 million) by selling shares.

## Kia Crisis Intensifies

Agence France-Presse

**SEOUL** — Seven merchant banks in Seoul are facing mounting cash-flow problems in the aftermath of the near-bankruptcy of Kia Group, banking executives said Tuesday.

The crisis deepened as five auto unions threatened to go on strike Oct. 16 if the government failed to take measures to rescue the group.


"Although it is true that we are faced with liquidity problems, there are no signs at all of any merchant bank running the risk of going insolvent," a spokesman for the Merchant Banks Association of Korea said. As of May 31, Kia Group owed about \$6 billion to banks

and \$4.97 billion to nonbank financial institutions.


The seven unidentified merchant banks are owed a total of 3.4 trillion won (\$3.7 billion) by Kia and two other insolvent business groups, Jinro and Daewoo, Yonhap News Agency said.

The spokesman said the bad loans extended to the three insolvent groups by the seven banks were "greater than those banks' equity capital," but he declined to give an exact figure.

Most of the money is owed by Kia. The company rejected court receivership Monday and vowed to stay afloat and seek a debt rescheduling under court protection.



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SPORTS

# Indians Win; Yankees Go Home

## Cleveland Keeps New York From Climbing Out of a Hole

By Jack Curry  
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — The New York Yankees, the reigning world champions, won't keep their title. They lost to the Cleveland Indians, 4-3, in the final game of the five-game American League division series.

Andy Pettitte, the experienced Yankee starting pitcher, blinked more than the rookie Jarrett Wright on Monday night. Then Cleveland's unheralded bullpen halted some valiant comeback attempts to give the Indians a 3-2 series victory.

"I'm very proud of them," said George Steinbrenner, the Yankee owner, who congratulated each player in the clubhouse. "The way they fought back and never quit."

For Cleveland, the season goes on, starting Wednesday night in Baltimore. The Indians, champions of the Central Division, will take on the Eastern champion Orioles in a four-of-seven-game series to determine who goes to the World Series.

Pettitte had been the most dependable Yankee starter this year, but he lost Game 2 on Thursday at Yankee Stadium, and he put the Yankees in a 4-0 ditch Monday after he apparently lost concentration in a three-run third inning.

The Yankees tried, but they did not totally rebound against an unfazed 21-year-old and three relievers. Their last gasp of 1997 occurred in the ninth inning as the slumping Bernie Williams fled to left field after Paul O'Neill had rapped a two-out double off Jose Mesa. The tying run was stranded in scoring position, as so many others were Monday.

Wright topped Pettitte, who pitched with lower back spasms, for the second time in four days.

Pettitte retired seven of the first eight hitters before Marquis Grissom lined a one-out single to left in the third and Rip Roberts followed by blooming an 0-2 pitch into center for a single. Omar Vizquel engaged in a cat-and-mouse game with Pettitte as play was halted



Cleveland's rookie sensation Jarrett Wright pitching during Game 5.

three times during his at-bat because Vizquel either called time out or Pettitte stepped off the rubber. Finally, Vizquel threw a shot to first that Tino Martinez threw to second for a force on Roberts. But Derek Jeter could not fire back to first for a possible double play because Pettitte never covered the base.

"I threw a fastball in and I fell off the mound toward the third-base side," a disconsolate Pettitte said. "No way I was going to get over in time, so I don't know if there was a play or not."

Vizquel was not done annoying Pettitte. As Pettitte shook off a signal, Vizquel streaked for second and stole it without a throw. Pettitte jumped off the rubber and looked toward third. Grissom had not budged.

"I just went because I wanted him to do something weird," Vizquel said. "Maybe I draw a throw to first base and

Grissom has a chance to score. I was trying to get something going for the team. In that situation, two strikes, two outs, you try to steal a run."

Pettitte then grooved an 0-2 fastball to Manny Ramirez on the next pitch, and he drilled it over the head of center fielder Bernie Williams and over the fence on one bounce for a ground-rule double that snapped the Indians a 2-0 lead. The hit snapped Ramirez's 0-for-13 drought.

When Matt Williams followed by rifling a 1-2 pitch into left to make it 3-0, the Indians were rolling.

Sandy Alomar doubled to start the fourth, chugged to third on the second sacrifice bunt of Jim Thome's career.

"I'm really proud of that," Thome said. "You want to help your team, and if you have to make a sacrifice to do it, well, I feel good about that."

Alomar then scored a controversial run on Tony Fernandez's sacrifice fly to right field. O'Neill made a solid throw to Girardi and, although Alomar beat the ball, television replays appeared to indicate that he never touched the plate.

Girardi tagged Alomar when he stood up, but the umpire Dave Phillips said Alomar had touched home, and the Yankees were in a 4-0 hole.

Wright juggled the 4-0 lead that the Indians had given him after four innings as the Yankees scored two runs in the fifth. Bernie Williams singled in Tim Lincecum, and Paul O'Neill scooted home after right-fielder Manny Ramirez overran the ball for an error.

Mike Stanley, who replaced Cecil Fielder as the designated hitter and had hits in his first three at-bats, doubled to center to begin the sixth. One out later, pinch-hitter Wade Boggs chopped a single over second to score Stanley and reduce the gap to 4-3. That ended Wright's evening after 115 pitches. He had yielded two earned runs in five and two-thirds innings.

"It's a lot easier when you have 50,000 people on your side," Wright said. "It helps you reach back for a little extra."



Cleveland's Jose Mesa, kneeling; Sandy Alomar, hugging, and Jim Thome, celebrating, after the Indians' 4-3 victory over the Yankees.

# Selig Says Owners Will Let Twins Move South

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Major League Baseball's acting commissioner gave Governor Arne Carlson no reason to believe baseball owners would prevent the Minnesota Twins from becoming the North Carolina Triplets.

The Twins owner, Carl Pohlad, signed a letter of intent Friday to sell the team to Don Beaver, a North Carolina businessman, but the Minnesota Legislature can void the sale by approving a publicly subsidized ballpark before Nov. 30.

Mr. Carlson plans to call a special session the week of Oct. 20 to deal with the issue.

The governor and a group of legislators flew to Milwaukee on Monday to ask Bud Selig how Pohlad's deal to sell the team to Beaver would fare with team owners. Beaver wants to move the team to the Triad area of North Carolina, which includes Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and High Point.

"There will be permission for Carl Pohlad to leave if a stadium is not built," Carlson said after a meeting with Selig, owner of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Senator Roger Moe, the Senate majority leader, who took part in the meeting in Milwaukee, said Selig's response to the possible move seemed "choreographed" to put pressure on Minnesota legislators to approve a new stadium.

"For anybody to think in this day and age you can consign an owner to either uncompensatedness or bankruptcy is sheer folly," Selig said.

Three-fourths of the American League's owners and half the owners in the National League must approve a team sale and relocation. Pohlad has said he cannot afford to lose any more money in the Metrodome, and that the team must have a baseball-only stadium with revenue from suites, club seating and other amenities.

But a local rival for the team, Clark Griffith, said it was not in the league's interest to move the team south, where he said it was likely to lose even more money. "Selig should explain how moving a lame duck team, placing the team in a handbox ballpark for a number of years, then moving it to a smaller market is a solution," Griffith said.

Griffith, 500 of the former Twins owner, Calvin Griffith, said he expected to have his investment group's bid ready to present to Pohlad by the end of next week.

At about \$80 million, it probably falls about \$50 million to \$70 million below Beaver's undisclosed offer. But Griffith said the local deal most likely involved less debt than Beaver's offer, an arrangement he contended should appeal to the league and fans because it would allow oew owners to put more money into talent.

Griffith said the team would still need a new stadium under his group's ownership, but could survive financially for several more years in the Metrodome.

# Orioles Draw on Bullpen Arsenal

By Buster Olney  
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore relievers were the last Orioles spraying champagne and beer and sloshing water Sunday in the home clubhouse at Camden Yards, and that was apropos. Once more the bullpen finished the action, the likes of Armando Benitez, Alan Mills and Arthur Rhodes celebrating after beating Seattle in the division series.

They have been finishing all year, with exceptional efficiency. Atlanta's starting rotation is generally considered the strongest unit in baseball, but the Baltimore bullpen could be a strong runner-up.

Ignore the one-inning blowup in Game 3 against Seattle by Terry Mathews — who probably will pitch only in long relief situations in the American League Championship Series against Cleveland — and this is what the Orioles' bullpen accomplished in the division series: only 1 run allowed on 5 hits, 2 walks and 15 strikeouts in 9 2/3 innings.

"You don't win pennants unless you have a good bullpen, and this year has certainly been a banner year," said Davey Johnson, the Baltimore manager. This season Randy Myers, a 35-year-old left-hander, started pitching inside

more and used his changeup more often; during the regular season, he converted 45 saves in 46 chances.

The right-handed Armando Benitez, whose pitches can hit 100 miles an hour, usually used against right-handed hitters in the seventh and eighth innings, allowed only 49 hits in 73 1/3 innings and struck out 106.

Rhodes is hurt and will probably not be able to pitch in Wednesday's game. He is, in the words of one scout, "the best-kept secret in the American League." As he ascended through the minor leagues, the Orioles were convinced that Rhodes, who is also left-handed, would develop into one of the best pitchers in the American League because of his 95-mph fastball and slider. But Rhodes suffered periods of terrible wildness before the Orioles started using him out of the bullpen in 1995.

He became a star middle reliever. "I just feel more comfortable than I did when I started," he said.

Johnson usually uses Rhodes in situations in which he will pitch more than an inning, sometimes taking over for a starter who lasts only five innings and throwing into the eighth (he could be a natural to relieve the struggling starter Jimmy Key, who lasted only into the fifth in Game 3 against Seattle.) Rhodes's

control problems are gone: He walked just 26 batters in 95 1/3 innings, striking out 102, and gave up just 75 hits.

As a unit, the bullpen went 33-24 and allowed just 408 hits in 477 1/3 innings. Most managers must be satisfied with one solid left-hander, and Johnson has three. Most managers would like two hard throwers, and Johnson has five.

"What's really special with the bullpen," said Kevin Malone, the assistant general manager, "is that it is so diverse. Davey's got so many different weapons out there at his disposal, and he uses them."

## Baltimore Picks Its Starters

Scott Erickson will start Game 1 of the American League Championship Series for the Orioles in Baltimore on Wednesday, and Jimmy Key is penciled in to start Game 2 on Thursday, The Washington Post reported. Mike Mussina is to start Game 3 on Saturday.

Mike Hargrove, the Cleveland manager, did not name his starting pitcher for Game 1 — or any games in the best-of-seven series — after the Indians' victory over the Yankees. But the man likely to meet Erickson is Charles Nagy, the right-hander who was 2-1 with a 2.61 earned run average in three starts against the Orioles this year.



The left-hander Johnny Vander Meer in an undated photograph.

# Vander Meer Dies, Pitched 2 No-Hitters

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — Johnny Vander Meer, 82, who pitched consecutive no-hitters, died Monday.

The left-hander pitched his first no-hitter for Cincinnati in Boston on June 11, 1938, beating the Braves 3-0. Four days later in Brooklyn, he no-hit the Dodgers 6-0 in the first night game

ever played at Ebbets Field.

In his next start against the Phillies, Vander Meer thought he'd pitched a third no-hitter but after the game he learned that a misfielded ball had been scored a hit, not an error.

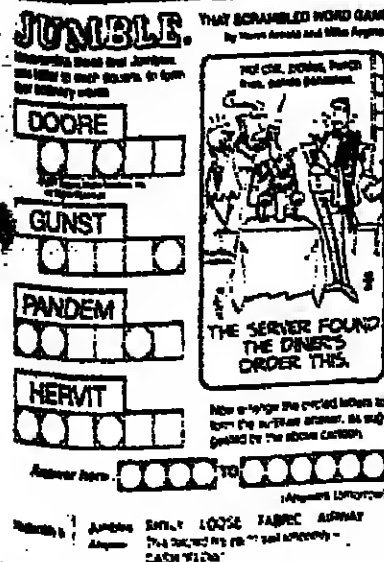
He pitched for the Reds (1937-1949), the Cubs (1950) and the Indians (1951), with a 119-121 career record.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



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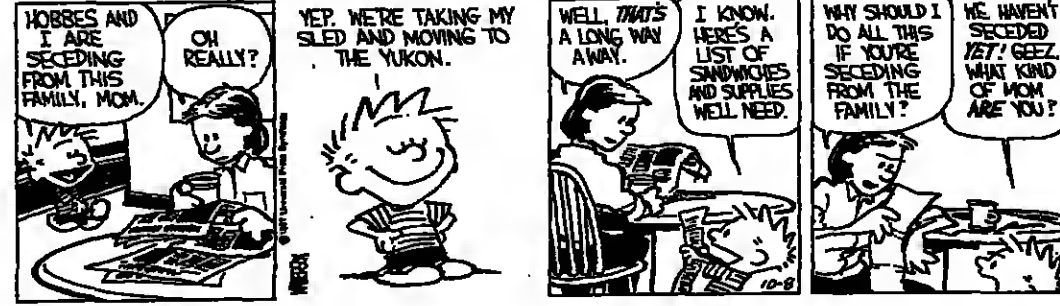
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## OBSERVER

## I'm Sorry? No Thanks

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — A seventh-grader named Pete beat me up in the schoolyard in 1937. Later, whenever the phone rings, memory swings me back over a chasm 60 years wide, and I think of Pete's fists making my skull bounce up and down on the school yard bricks as they played a tattoo on my chin and nose.

That ringing telephone could very well be Pete — now old Pete, possibly arthritic old Pete, maybe deceased old Pete — calling to apologize. In the eerie world through which we now skulk, people eager to be praised as the salt of the earth are apologizing for the low-lifers they used to be.

Washington politicians talk of apologizing for slavery. The Hollywood film establishment has just apologized for the second time to screenwriters it blacklisted in the 1950s. The Pulitzer Prize people are periodically called to apologize for not giving their prize years ago to Duke Ellington.

Note that most of the people who would benefit from these apologies are dead and hence unable to cash them in. This accords with our triumphant theory of brass-knuckle capitalism. By confining himself to those in Paradise, the apologist comes away feeling like a splendid human being, and — the beauty part! — it doesn't cost him a nickel.

Maybe this apology bing is to be expected of a nation without much on its mind except a burning desire to not think about the future. All Washington has the future on

hold while the nation laps up the big barbecue. Why make people nervous by suggesting that the country ought to have an agenda?

It is remarkable how often the "news" nowadays is of anniversaries. Scarcely a day goes by without some anniversary, cosmic or trivial, being reported as news.

The main issue in the last presidential campaign, for example, was the 2,000th anniversary of the Christian calendar. For months the land of Jefferson, Lincoln, Truman and Roosevelt galore was asked to judge whether Bob Dole or Bill Clinton would do a better job of presiding over the arrival of the year A.D. 2000. Note how many anniversaries of deaths are now treated as news. The anniversary of Marilyn Monroe's death is a news favorite. The anniversary of Elvis Presley's is almost always news.

Did Americans always observe death's anniversaries so assiduously? It was birthdays of the great that were celebrated, and mainly because they provided holidays.

Anniversaries of deaths encourage people to romanticize the lost time of their youth and, so, to sentimentalize the past. They provide excuses for middle-aged Americans, who once groused when the old folks talked of "the good old days," to say that yes, by gum, their own youths were the really good old days.

Pete, don't phone me with that "sorry" malarky unless you're ready to cough up a nice piece of change. Of course, if you can pay for your absolution you won't phone as long as I go on living, will you?

New York Times Service

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Harvard University seems to be making a habit of taking bright students of pragmatic subjects leading to useful, profitable careers and turning them into jazz musicians.

From 1981 to '84, the saxophonist Don Braden majored in engineering and applied sciences, including courses in computer programming, digital electronics, history of science and — oops! — jazz history. Braden, the singer Sarah Lazarus (English lit) and Joshua Redman (economics) were all members of the Harvard jazz band.

This implies either boring courses or a very good jazz program. It could also be a commentary on the sort of young people who are interested in playing the music, or in attending Harvard, these days. (The fact that Harvard has a jazz program at all will be news to some.) Or in a larger sense, our times in general offer more choice.

Like an undergraduate sports star who can't wait, Braden turned pro after his junior year. He toured with Wynton Marsalis for seven months, recorded with Betty Carter (on her Grammy-winning album "Look What I Got"), and he played with the Freddie Hubbard Quintet for two and a half years.

His first album under his own name, "The Voice of the Saxophone," has just been released by BMG. This year, he has been appointed music supervisor for Bill Cosby's new weekly TV show, "Cosby." It involves about 20 ones, most of them only seconds long. Some shows repeat the same ones week after week. Cosby likes to change his. Cosby himself is musical director and Braden's job is "to help Mr. Cosby make the music happen."

Alternatives are not lacking. His father always talked about options. Braden has had perhaps too



Don Braden turned pro after his junior year at Harvard.

many of them (a Harvard education might have something to do with it). Still, no doubt about it, to be part of "the great lineage of the amazing American tradition called jazz" tops his list.

Critics are just about unanimously behind Braden: "Knocked me out!" "the best soloist in the band" "a big future for sure."

You never hear a discouraging word. He's a young lion (33 years old) playing mature improvisations with a clean sound and articulation

to match. When he goes for out, you are pulled right in. All an all, an unusual player (something of a cross between Benny Golson and Hank Mobley).

On a bright Indian Summer afternoon, sitting in the club La Villa where he worked for a week last month, Braden said that he grew up in Louisville, Kentucky, and that there are no other musicians in his family. At Harvard, he learned how computers work, "all the way down to the electrons." Then he started "Heartbeat Software," a

consulting company that programmed computers for clients such as Citibank and Pitney Bowes, while playing his horn with the likes of Tony Williams and Tom Harrell.

For seven years, he developed business programs on laptops in hotel rooms on the road. "It was a hard double life," he says, "which I managed because basically I didn't sleep."

Meeting the woman who would become his wife was the beginning of the end of his double-career. There was no hesitation about which one to drop. "Being a musician is what I'm really here for," he says.

Faith in options remains. He keeps the door to computing ajar. Because of the computer option, after all, he does not have to deal with the temptation to produce hit instrumental records. Or so he likes to think. In fact, avoiding the temptation of commercial music isn't all that easy for him.

Braden is a handsome, likable young man with a winning smile and manner who knows how to listen. "The environment today is not geared to artistic greatness. When you get right down to it, the awards are more geared to someone who sells well and relates at cocktail parties. An appealing person, a person people like."

A friend of his played with Whitney Houston's band and Braden admits that "if Whitney called me, I'd probably say yes. Go out for six months and come back with 100 grand. Make that big money for a minute. That would make it much easier for me to be a serious jazz musician."

Combining pop orientation with straight-ahead improvisation could make money. Along those lines, he adapted a Grover Washington Jr. tune to a jazz style. Braden can't help thinking of ways to parlay that fusion, which he knows he's good at, in his favor. "That lure is always there," he says.

As though convincing himself, he says: "I do not feel compelled to try and be a pop star. My goal is to keep my head on straight and not get sucked into the vortex of the need or the desire for too much popularity or money."

"But the contemporary environment gives me no inspiration whatsoever. Everything around me says, 'Play pretty for the ladies.'"

This can lead to all-American greed as illustrated by the pop star saxophonist Kenny G, who once said that he played better than his competitor David Sanborn. Asked how he could be so certain, he replied, "Because I sell more albums than he does."

Competition is tougher than it used to be, although there's also more money around. All the melodies sound familiar all the rhythms derivative. It's harder to come up with something new. Everything sounds like something else. With all the jazz schools, there are more capable musicians now, though they are less original. And other art forms (video) that did not exist when jazz was young or compete for the consumer's attention.

Braden's wife is a manager at Xerox. They have a "team thing" together.

"I call it a 'personal endowment,'" he says. "We're building up savings for the future. These are long-term survival mechanisms."

"My 20-year objective is to build up enough money — I figure somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2 million — so that the interest will pay my basic expenses, an interest flow of about \$150,000 a year. I'm building up my publishing. I'm placing my songs in movies. Mr. Cosby's show helps a lot."

"In the meantime, I love music. I love the saxophone. I love to deal with jazz. I intend to make some really good music — and to have some fun. And maybe help make the world a little more positive along the way."

## LISTENING TO HISTORY

## A Living Monument to American Musicians

By Anthony Tommasini

New York Times Service

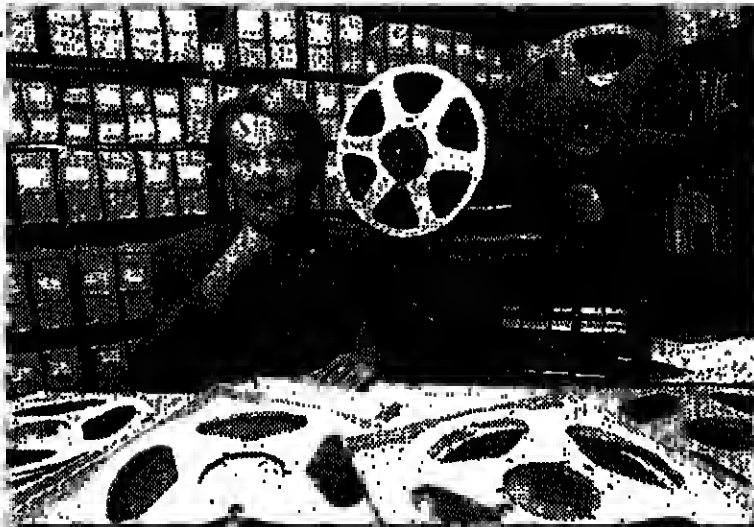
NEW YORK — The idea behind oral history could not be more simple: In every field of human endeavor there are people around right now who have made history, or at least been witness to it. While they are still alive, someone should sit them down and get them to tell their stories for the record.

That is what Vivian Perlis has been doing from her base at the Yale School of Music for more than 25 years. She is the founding director of Oral History, American Music, an extensive repository of audio, and to a lesser degree, video materials, mostly consisting of interviews with composers, performers and others with something to say about the history of 20th-century American music.

Along the way she has recorded talks with giants like Aaron Copland and Ennio Morricone, and with some surprisingly observant supporting players, like Charles Ives's barber, who reports that Ives likened trimming a beard to shaping and shading a musical composition. Award-winning books and three film biographies have come out of her work. But most important is the archive itself, which is open to scholars and students and has been used by such distant clients as Swedish Public Radio and the BBC.

The value of collecting these interviews would seem obvious. Yet Perlis, 69, a soft-spoken, tenacious woman, has faced incomprehension and even ridicule along the way, especially from musicologists, who, one would think, should have been her biggest allies.

"Vivian's archive is an incomparable resource, the most extensive ongoing oral history project in America," said H. Wiley Hitchcock, a Distinguished Professor Emeritus at City University of New York, a leading scholar of American music who has been excited by Perlis's work.



Vivian Perlis, who has recorded 850 interviews in the past 25 years.

"Scholars haven't used it nearly enough," he added.

Perlis's relationship with Yale itself has been telling. She has always had to secure her own financing from outside sources. The School of Music provides office space, work-study students to assist with the endless task of transcribing interviews and the clout that comes from an affiliation with an Ivy League university.

"We are sort of an orphan," she said recently, sitting in her headquarters, three small adjoining rooms in the basement of the Yale School of Music building.

When she began the oral history project, a university library was a place for printed materials only. That has changed, and with it entrenched attitudes about oral history.

"Technology has become central to scholarship," she said, "and libraries have had to move into the present world of audio, video and electronic resources. My aim has been to bring the media and academia closer together."

What Perlis and her assistants have been able to gather is impressive:

interviews with some 850 individuals (a figure that includes pre-existing tapes the project acquired from radio stations and various historians). There are extensive conversations with composers like Henry Cowell, Roger Sessions and Charles Seeger, and with jazz greats like Duke Ellington, Charles Mingus and Earl Hines.

When she asked Leonard Bernstein for an interview about his close relationship with Copland, Bernstein told her to come by for an hour; he wound up talking for six hours.

Some interviews were accomplished just in time, like a colorful talk with the fiery composer Carl Ruggles, who was 95, and died shortly thereafter. But she also had the foresight to interview early on composers she thought destined to make a contribution. There is an interview with John Adams, then in his late 20s, years before his operas "Nixon in China" and "The Death of Klinghoffer" caused a stir.

Perlis was born in Brooklyn and attended the University of Michigan, where she earned a master's degree in music history. She began a doctoral

program in musicology at Columbia in the early 1960s, but never finished, which traditionalist scholars have seized on, unfairly, as evidence of her scholarly shortcomings.

"I had three small children at home in Connecticut and was taking the train every day to 125th Street for my classes at Columbia. When I asked for some flexibility regarding the requirement to study full-time, I was turned down flat. So I could either orphan my children or give up the Ph.D. That would never happen today."

While living near New Haven, Connecticut, where her husband, Sanford J. Perlis, was a professor of psychiatry at the Yale School of Medicine, she was a harpist with the New Haven Symphony Orchestra and worked as a reference librarian at the School of Music. On a routine visit to Ives's former home in Danbury to pick up some materials for the library from Julian Myrick, Ives's former partner in the insurance business, Perlis was fascinated by the particular way this elderly former Southerner recalled his old friend.

It convinced her that systematic interviews with those who had known Ives would enrich the understanding of this iconoclastic composer. Over four years, starting in 1969, she interviewed some 60 people who had known Ives.

In 1974, for the Ives centenary, selections from these interviews, edited and arranged by Perlis, were published by Yale University Press as "Charles Ives Remembered: An Oral History." It was critically hailed and, in 1975, received the Kinkelley Prize, the highest award of the American Musicological Society.

Two subsequent books, written with Copland, met with more mixed response.

The next big project will be another book, compiled by Perlis and her assistant, Libby Van Cleave, and tied to the millennium: a collection of composers' voices from the 20th century, not a scholarly history or a document of musical analysis but a vivid cultural portrait.

## PEOPLE

THE queen's youngest son, Prince Edward, 33, plans to turn a former royal house into his home and the base for his film production company. He wants to restore the 120-year-old house of Bagshot Park in Surrey, south of London, and convert the stable into offices for the company, Ardent. He said his plans to move from Buckingham Palace would lead to speculation that he was about to announce his engagement to Sophie Rhys-Jones, 32, but he said the two were unconnected. "I have enough on my plate," the prince said.

"They are totally separate issues. Obviously, if that changes, no doubt I shall have to tell people." If permission for the work is granted, Edward will take a 50-year lease, with his mother effectively his landlord. Mark Phillips, the former husband of Princess Anne, has had a child with his second wife. The Olympic equestrian Sandy Pflueger has given birth to a girl, Stephanie, in London. The baby is the half-sister of 19-year-old Peter and 16-year-old Zara Phillips, both from Phillips's marriage to the princess. The former British Army officer and Anne, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, were divorced in 1992 after 18 years of marriage.

Phillips has another daughter, born to 1984 in New Zealand. The mother, Heather Tonkin, received an annuity of \$12,000 after suing him for paternity.

Heather Locklear has a new role to play: Mom. The vixen from the TV series "Melrose Place" gave birth to Ava Elizabeth Sambora on Saturday. It was the first child for Locklear, 36, who has been married to the Bon Jovi guitarist Richie Sambora, 38, for about two years.

The actor-director Woody Allen, 61, says he has a "wonderful" relationship with the 27-year-old adopted daughter of his ex-lover, but maintains he is not ready to wed again.



STAR TREK — Brad Pitt, right, and B.D. Wong, arriving for the Los Angeles premiere of "Seven Years in Tibet," directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud.

After being spotted near Tiffany's jewellers, Allen denied that he was in search of a wedding ring, saying he and Soon-Yi Previn were "just browsing." But in an interview with the New York Daily News, he left open the possibility that such an event could still take place "someday," as he would love to have another child. Allen also dismissed rumors that Previn, the adopted daughter of M. Farrow, is pregnant. The filmmaker confessed to having suffered terribly after his separation from his children, Dylan, his adopted daughter, and Satchel, his biological son, who are in Farrow's custody. "It's a terrible, terrible thing," he said. "You know, I don't see them."

The British agricultural ecologist Gordon Conway has been named president of the Rockefeller Foundation, the first non-U.S. citizen appointed to the post, the international philanthropic organization has announced.

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